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Southern States
HOME AND COMMERCIAL
Vegetable Growers
Handbook

Southern States

HOME AND COMMERCIAL

Vegetable Growers

Handbook

1953 Edition

Southern States Cooperative

General Offices — Richmond 13, Va.

Southern States

HOME AND COMMERCIAL

Vegetable Crops

Handbook

1912 Edition

Southern States Corporation

Vegetable Crops and Handbooks

Southern States Corporation
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Seed Guarantee

Southern States has, and has had since the very beginning of operation, a real seed guarantee—a guarantee that really means something and protects the grower. It reads:

Southern States Field Seeds are guaranteed to the full extent of the purchase price to be as represented in variety, origin, purity, germination, and weed content. Patrons may return any seed that is not thoroughly satisfactory. After the seed is sown the Cooperative Seed and Farm Supply Service will reimburse the patron if there is definite evidence that the seed was not of high quality, but will in no case be liable for more than the purchase price of the seed.

Compare the Southern States Seed Guarantee with a worthwhile meaning, with the well-known non-warranty clause that was once generally used by the seed trade, with the exception of Southern States Cooperative. This non-warranty clause reads:

"We give no warranty expressed or implied on any seeds, bulbs, or other supplies which we distribute. If the customer does not accept the purchase on that basis, it should be returned at once."

Compare this *non-warranty* statement with Southern States Seed *Guarantee*. This non-warranty statement means little to growers since it offers no protection. Southern States guarantee means much to growers because it offers them so much *protection*.

Why It Pays to Use Southern States Vegetable Seeds

Your garden, whether it be just a small home plot or several acres devoted to commercial vegetable production, can never be better than the seed which you use to plant it.

That's why your Southern States Cooperative seedsmen carry on a continuous program of breeding, selection and checking of seed varieties so you may be sure of getting seeds which will produce good yields of high quality vegetables. These programs, carried out by trained personnel, are your insurance of getting "Seeds That Really Grow."

Maintaining close contact with leading seed breeders and breeding programs throughout the nation is just one step in obtaining the newest and finest vegetable varieties for patrons. In addition, the cooperative's Vegetable Seed Service has its own programs and its own facilities for breeding, producing, processing, and treating the seeds you plant.



Southern States seedsmen travel many thousands of miles to inspect fields for plant vigor, stand, yield, moisture content and size.



Selection of snap beans is made only in certain areas where fields are known to be free of anthracnose disease.

Southern States measures the vegetable seed it makes available for patrons by many yardsticks of quality. The two most important ones are the seed's adaptability to the area where it is to be grown and the resistance it has to disease.

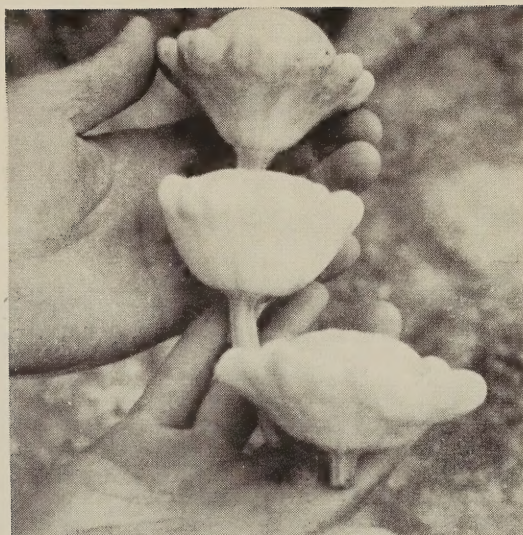
Seeds capable of yielding large crops in the deep South may be a complete failure in the higher altitudes and cooler

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT			CHARTER SEED CO.
KING SWEET CORN VARIETY	Teechie Hybrid		CROP No. 870464
GROWER	L. J. Pearman		ADDRESS Nampa, Idaho
LOCATION	Nampa	DATE INSPECTED	Aug. 25, 1952 BY JAE
STAND	90%	REMARKS:	
VIGOR	Good	This field very uniform. Ears set well up on stalk with shuck coverage good. Some ear worms present	
SIZE PLANTS	6 ft.		
WEEDS	Free		
MOISTURE	Excellent		
YOL. OR MIX.	NONE		
OFF-TYPES	NONE		
ROGUE			
ESTIMATE	Good Yields		
Stock Rating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> OK	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfactory
INFORMATION REQUIRED — FIRST INSPECTION			
Date Planted	No. Acres	Pounds Planted	REMARKS:
APRIL 25	8	80	

NOTE: On first inspection pick-up any surplus stock seed and empty seed bags.

TRAYOLD-PTC, LITING.

As a thorough check, a Field Inspection Report, like the one above, is made on every variety and field in production.



As a part of its regular program, your Vegetable Seed Service offers the types and strains that are most popular.

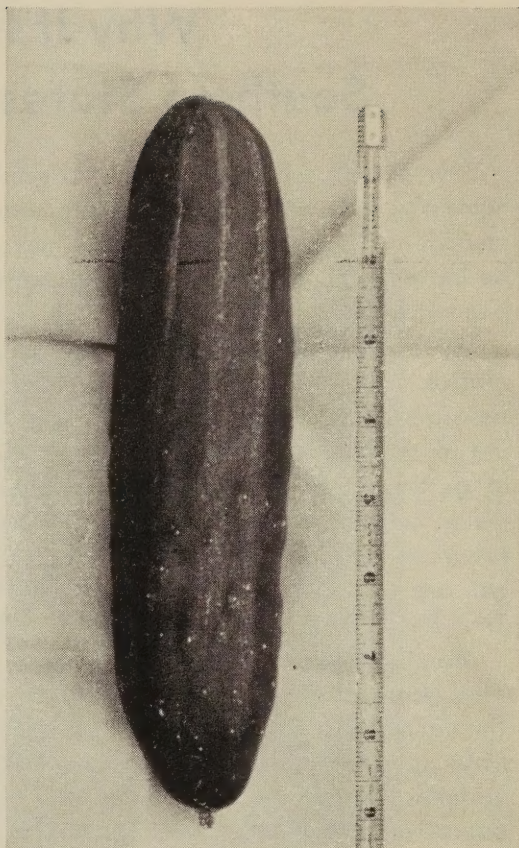
climates of some parts of Southern States territory. Therefore, your cooperative seedsmen look for and choose for your use the seeds with the ability to grow and produce top quality vegetables in the



Southern States vegetable seed stocks are produced under the most up-to-date methods available. Air crop dusting is routine.

climate and under the conditions which exist in your area.

Southern States has over 1,000 acres of vegetable seed production fields under contract in Idaho and California, on which every type of vegetable seed is grown and developed. Southern States has "crossed"



In the Far West, Southern States obtains its supply of cucumber seeds which are superior in vitality and yielding ability.

the continent to develop these seed varieties in the West for several reasons. These western states are relatively free of disease. Then, too, production is more economical in those areas and western growers are more experienced in up-to-date breeding and growing methods than



Test trials are maintained year after year to select the strains best adapted to Southern States operating territory.



Your cooperative is searching constantly for new and better varieties that measure up to the highest quality standards you desire.

eastern growers.

Southern States vegetable seeds are true-to-type, high-yielding, adapted strains when they are produced for members. But Southern States service does not end with the growing and selection of quality seed. Your cooperative also treats all vegetable seed against seed- and soil-borne diseases according to recommendations of the agricultural experiment stations in your area. This treatment often means the difference between a profitable crop and a failure.

Southern States seedsmen traveled many thousands of miles in 1952—8700 on one trip alone—to inspect western vegetable seed trial and production fields. This inspection included a check on plant vigor, stand, yield, moisture content, plant size and the frequency of "volunteer" plants



This field of Southern States vegetable seeds is being properly irrigated to insure high and economical production.

among the crops. This last named check indicates how carefully growers prepare the seedbed and maintain their production fields during the season.

Cooperative seedsmen search constantly for new and better varieties. This does not mean that present varieties shown in this handbook are not of top quality. They are. But your cooperative never stops looking for better ones.



Adapted Hybrid Sweet Corn for Southern States patrons has been bred from selected strains of known and superior parentage such as lochief.

When a new seed variety, for instance, is made available to growers by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Breeding Laboratory in Charleston, S. C., Southern States immediately obtains a quantity of these seeds and sends them to the West for testing. Tests are conducted for several years. At the same time, if the seed looks promising, the seed stock is built up so that when the new variety is finally proven and released by the government, Southern States has it ready for distribution to patrons.

PESTICIDE CHART

Protect Your Crops with Southern States Dusts and Sprays

CROP	PESTS	RECOMMENDED MATERIAL†	IF YOU DUST USE SOUTHERN STATES	IF YOU SPRAY USE	APPLICATION HINTS
Beans	Mexican Bean Beetle Bean Leaf Beetle Corn Ear Worm	Rotenone DDT	75 DUST (¾% Rotenone) D-5 DUST (5% DDT)	Southern States 5% Wettable Rotenone or Unico 50% Wettable DDT	Dust with 75 Dust as young insects appear. Repeat at weekly intervals. If Corn Ear Worm is present use D-5.
Corn	European Corn Borer Japanese Beetle Corn Ear Worm	DDT	D-5 DUST (5% DDT)	Unico 50% Wettable DDT	One application in young, green silk stage. If necessary, repeat in seven days.
Cabbage, Broccoli, Collards and Brussels Sprouts	Imported Cabbage Worm Diamond Back Moth Cabbage Looper	Rotenone or DDT	75 DUST (¾% Rotenone) or D-5 DUST (5% DDT)	Southern States 5% Wettable Rotenone or Unico 50% Wettable DDT	If insects appear before heading, use DDT. After heading, use Rotenone.
Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Pumpkins	Striped or 12-Spotted Cucumber Beetles, Anthracnose, Bacterial Wilt, Scab	Rotenone Methoxychlor Fixed Copper Zeneb	75 DUST (¾% Rotenone) 675 DUST (¾% Rotenone & 6% Yellow Cuprochide*) M-Z DUST (5% Methoxychlor and 6.5% Zeneb) Z-10 DUST (6.5% Zeneb)	Southern States 5% Wettable Rotenone Southern States Vegetable Spray (2½% Rotenone & 26% Copper as Metallic) Zeneb Wettable Powder (Dithane Z-78) 50% Methoxychlor Wettable Powder	Apply as soon as beetles appear. Keep plants well treated. Treat whole plot at same time, otherwise insects will attack untreated plants.
Potatoes	Colorado Flea Beetle, Leaf Hoppers, Early Blight, Late Blight	DDT Fixed Copper Zeneb Methoxychlor	D-5 DUST (5% DDT) 66 DUST (3% DDT & 6% Yellow Cuprochide) M-Z DUST (5% Methoxychlor and 6.5% Zeneb) Z-10 DUST (6.5% Zeneb Dust)	Unico 50% Wettable DDT 50% Methoxychlor Zeneb Wettable Powder (Dithane Z-78) Unico Basic Copper Sulphate*	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall, repeating every 10 days. Keep plants well treated throughout.
Tomatoes	Colorado Flea Beetle, Early Blight, Late Blight	Rotenone Methoxychlor Fixed Copper Zeneb	675 DUST (¾% Rotenone & 6% Yellow Cuprochide*) M-Z DUST (5% Methoxychlor & 6.5% Zeneb)	Unico Basic Copper Sulphate Zeneb Wettable Powder 50% Methoxychlor Wettable Powder or Southern States Vegetable Spray (2½% Rotenone and 26% Copper as Metallic)	Begin control practices when plants are 6 inches tall. Repeat every 10 days. Be sure plants receive adequate amount of material to give good coverage of leaves.
Mixed Garden	Most common garden Insects and diseases	Rotenone Fixed Copper Methoxychlor and Zeneb	675 DUST (¾% Rotenone & 6% Yellow Cuprochide*) or M-Z DUST (5% Methoxychlor & 6.5% Zeneb) (*A Fixed Copper)	Southern States Vegetable Spray (2½% Rotenone and 26% Copper as Metallic) Zeneb Wettable Powder (*A Fixed Copper)	For best all around control of common insects and fungi begin treatment as soon as plants are 6 inches tall. Repeat every 10 days. Be sure plant is thoroughly treated at each application.

† These recommendations are based upon those made by State Agricultural Colleges in Southern States operating territory. For more detailed recommendations and other suggested methods of control, see your County Agent or write your State Agricultural Experiment Station.

NOTE CONCERNING THE USE OF DDT: When dusts containing DDT are used all vegetables should be washed before being eaten. Use with caution on young plants and cucurbits, because DDT may give slight injury. DDT should not be used on forage crops which are going to be fed to dairy animals.

Amount of Vegetable Seeds to Buy

This chart is presented to help you in buying and planting your vegetable seeds to the best advantage. It will help you buy enough seed but at the same time not overbuy.

VEGETABLE	Seed for 100 Feet of Row	Planting Time	Distance in Ft. Between Rows		Distance in In. Between Plants or Hills in Row
			Horse Cultivation	Hand Cultivation	
Asparagus	66 plants	Feb. and Mar. or Oct. and Nov.	4-5	3-4	18
Beans, Bush	1 to 2 lbs.	April to August	3	2	3-6
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	April and May	4	4	36-48
Beans, Bush Lima	1 lb.	May	3-3 1/2	2-2 1/2	12-18
Beans, Pole Lima	1/2 lb.	May	4	4	36-48
Beets†	2 oz.	March to August	2 1/2-3	1-2	4-6
Broccoli	66 plants	April and July	2 1/2-3	2-3	18
Brussels Sprouts	66 plants	March and April, July	2 1/2-3	2-3	15-18
Cabbage	50 to 66 plants	Early Mar. & Apr., late July	3	2-2 1/2	18
Carrots†	1 oz.	March to July	2 1/2-3	1-2	3-4
Cauliflower	66 plants	Set plants in April & July	3	2-2 1/2	18
Celery	120 to 150 plants	Set plants in July	3	1 1/2-2	8-10
Collards	1 oz.	March & April; June & July	3	2-3	18-24
Corn	2 oz.	April to July	3	2-3	10-15
Cucumber†	1/2 oz.	May and June	5	3-4	36-48
Eggplant†	50 plants	May and June	3	2-3	24
Kale (Spring)	1 to 2 oz.	March to May	3	1 1/2-2	8-10
Kale	1 to 2 oz.	March, August & September	3	1 1/2-2 1/2	12-18
Lettuce†	1/4 oz.	Early Mar. to May; late Aug.	2-3	1 1/2	8-10
Cantaloupe†	1 oz.	April and May	5	3-4	36-48
Mustard	1 oz.	Early Mar. & Apr.; late Aug.	2-3	1-2	4-6
Okra	1 oz.	May and June	3	2-3	18-24
Onions	1 to 2 lbs.	March and April	2-3	1-2	3-4
Winter Onions	2 to 3 lbs.	Sept., Oct., and Nov.	3	1 1/2-2	4-6
Parsley†	1 oz.	March and April	2	1-1 1/2	4-6
Parsnips†	1/2 to 1 oz.	March and April	2 1/2-3	1 1/2-2	4-5
Peas	1 to 2 lbs.	February to May	3	2-3	1-3
Peppers†	66 plants	May	3	2-3	18
Potatoes	1/2 peck	March to May	3	2 1/2-3	12
Pumpkin†	1/2 oz.	May	6	4	48
Radish	1 oz.	Early Mar. to May; late Aug., Sept.	2-3	1-1 1/2	2-3
Rhubarb	25 to 35 roots	Early March & April	4	4	36-48
Rutabaga	1 oz.	Late October & November	2 1/2-3	2-3	4-6
Salsify†	2 oz.	June and July	2 1/2-3	1-2	4-5
Spinach†	1 to 2 oz.	Early Mar. & Apr.; late Aug., Sept.	2-3	1 1/2-2	4-8
Squash (Summer)†	1/2 oz.	April to June	5	3-5	36-60
Squash (Winter)†	1 oz.	April and May	5	3-5	36-60
Sweet Potato	66 to 100 plants	May and June	3-4	3	12-18
Swiss Chard†	2 oz.	March and April	3	1 1/2-2	6-8
Tomato†	33 to 40 plants	Early May & June; late July	3-5	2 1/2-3	30-36
Turnips	1 oz.	March to August	2 1/2-3	1 1/2-2	4-6
Watermelon†	1/2 oz.	May and June	6	4-5	36-72

†Seed specially treated (according to recommendations of State Experimental Stations) against diseases.

NOTE: The planting dates given in the above chart are average for Southern States territory. In some sections planting may be delayed or advanced one to two weeks.

"Know What You Sow"

Southern States Seeds

TO

Fit Your Needs

(For Home and Commercial Use)

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

CULTURE: Beans may be planted any time after soil has become warm, up until the first of August. They do not require rich soil. Sow 2 lbs. per 100-foot row, or 60 lbs. per acre. Rows should be 18 inches apart; seed 2 to 4 inches apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. A succession of plantings every two weeks will provide a constant supply of fresh beans during the season. Weight per bushel, 60 lbs.



Beans, Burpee

• BURPEE STRINGLESS GREEN-POD

(Days to Maturity, 53)

Uses: Good home garden variety; also used for canning and market.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, medium green. Similar to Landreth's Stringless Green Pod.

Pods: Round, pointed, curved forward, medium green, stringless, meaty.

Seed: Dark brown.



Beans, Improved Golden Wax

• IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX

(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Recommended for home gardens. Similar to Grenell's Improved Golden Wax and Rustproof Golden Wax.

Bush: Erect, moderately vigorous, abundant foliage, medium green.

Pods: Oval, pointed forward, stringless but rather coarse, waxy yellow, straight.

Seed: White mottled with purple; oval.



Beans, Tenderlong 15

• **TENDERLONG 15**
(New Improved Strain)

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: An excellent market and canning variety; also adapted to freezing.

Bush: Medium large, erect and vigorous. Produces relatively few ill-shaped pods even under adverse weather conditions.

Pods: Round, trim, entirely stringless and similar to Tendergreen but longer and a shade darker green; about 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches long.

Seed: Purplish black, dull, buff mottling.

• **RED VALENTINE (Stringless)**

(Days to Maturity, 53)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Bush: Erect, medium green, creamy.

Pods: Round, slender, medium green, stringless.

Seed: Fawn, blotched with red.

• **HIGHLAND SULPHUR**

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Uses: Grown by gardeners in the mountain sections. Not stringless but bears well, flavor distinct.

Bush: Length of vine about 16 inches.

Pods: Nearly round, curved, light green.

Seed: Oval, tinged with yellow.



Beans, Tendergreen

• **TENDERGREEN (New Stringless)**

(Days to Maturity, 57)

Uses: Canning variety. Widely accepted for home and market gardens. Good freezing qualities.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, leafy, medium, dark green.

Pods: Round, meaty, long, medium green, stringless, straight.

Seed: Brownish purple or fawn.

• **TENNESSEE GREEN-POD**

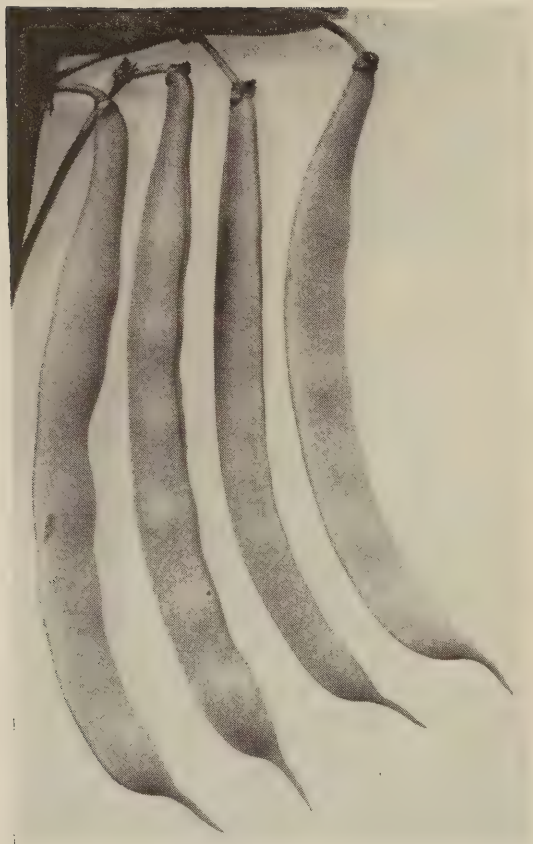
(Days to Maturity, 48)

Uses: Essentially home gardens.

Bush: Dwarf, dark green, coarse.

Pods: Flattened, broad, coarse, stringy, dark green, curved.

Seed: Oval, flattened, medium brown.



Beans, Bountiful

• BOUNTIFUL

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Principally market gardens, also good freezing variety. Excellent for frenching.

Bush: Medium erect, vigorous, light green foliage.

Pods: Medium flat, straight, pointed, stringless, light green, 6 inches long.

Seed: Fawn to straw color.

• REFUGEE STRINGLESS
GREEN-POD

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Essentially a canning variety.

Bush: Spreading, vigorous, bright green.

Pods: Round, curved forward, medium green, stringless.

Seed: Light brown, splashed with purple.

• COMMODORE IMPROVED
(Bush Kentucky Wonder)

(Days to Maturity, 58)

Uses: Market and home gardens, canning and freezing.

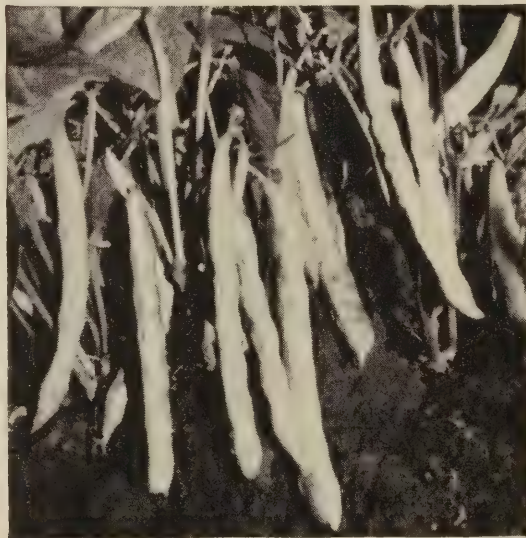
Bush: Medium dark green, 15 to 17 inches in height, upright growth.

Pods: Very dark green, round, stringless, excellent flavor and quality, 7½ to 8½ inches long.

Seed: Reddish purple, long, round.



Beans, Commodore



Beans, Dwarf Horticultural

• DWARF HORTICULTURAL
LONG-POD

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Green shelled beans for home and market gardens.

Bush: Medium height and vigorous.

Pods: Semi-round, stringy, light green in snap stage; turns white with splashes of crimson as it matures.

Seed: Buff, with irregular spots of maroon; oval shape.

• PENCIL-POD BLACK WAX

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Similar to Prolific, Curries' and Sure-Crop Black Wax.

Bush: Dwarf, erect, spreading, foliage abundant, medium dark green.

Pods: Round, slender, pointed, curved forward, stringless light yellow, meaty, tender.

Seed: Oblong, jet-black.



Beans, Sure-Crop Wax

• SURE-CROP WAX (Bountiful Wax)

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Uses: Market gardens. Similar to Currie's Ruthless and Pencil-Pod Black Wax.

Bush: Sturdy, large, very prolific, runnerless, medium green foliage.

Pods: Medium long, slender and somewhat broad, flat to oval, slightly curved, dull yellow.

Seed: Medium oval, jet-black.



• WADE'S BUSH

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1953

(Resistant to Common Bean Mosaic)

All-American Gold Medal Winner
Developed by U.S.D.A., Charleston,
South Carolina.

(Days to Maturity, 58)

Uses: Canning, freezing, and market.

Bush: Erect, 18-20 inches tall, vigorous medium green foliage.

Pods: Round, curved slightly, dark green, excellent quality, held well off the ground.

Seed: Reddish brown.

• WHITE HALF RUNNER

(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Home gardens. Used as snap beans when young and as shell beans when allowed to mature.

Bush: 3½ to 4 feet, good, slender climber, bushy growth at bottom, medium green foliage, prolific.

Pods: Round, straight to curved at tip, 5 inches long, stringless while young, fairly free of fiber, medium green, well-flavored.

Seed: Small, oval, white.

• DWARF HORTICULTURAL

(Days to Maturity, 55; 62 days shelled)

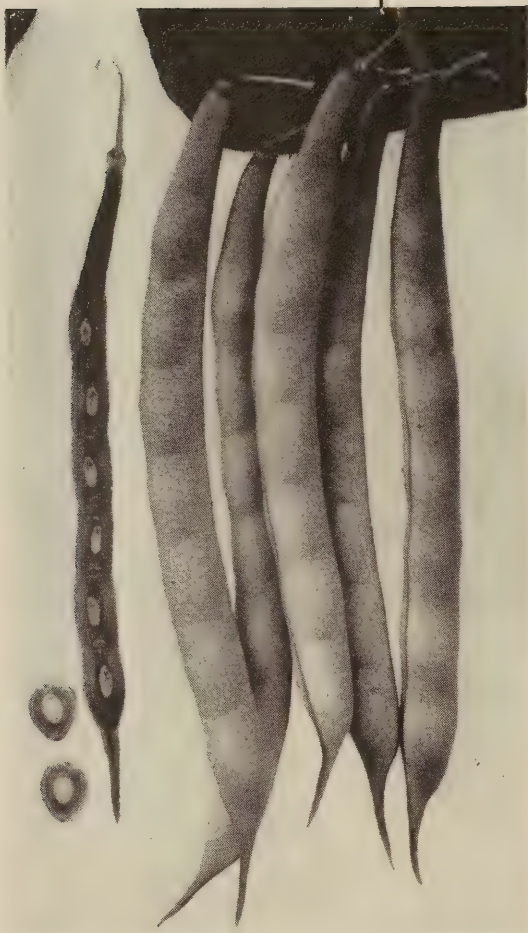
(Speckled Cranberry; Dwarf Cherry)

Uses: Snap or green shell beans. Home gardens.

Bush: Erect, sturdy, 14 to 18 inches tall.

Pods: Green at first, but changing to greenish yellow splashed with red. Semi-round, short, stringless.

Seed: Buff with irregular spots of maroon.



Beans, Giant Stringless

• **GIANT STRINGLESS**
(Days to Maturity, 57)

Uses: Mainly for home garden. Has good freezing qualities.

Bush: Semi-spreading, vigorous, medium green.

Pods: Round, light green, straight, pointed, stringless, meaty. Somewhat constricted.

Seed: Orange yellow.

• **PLENTIFUL**
(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Early Market and shipping variety. Stringless at all stages of growth.

Bush: Sturdy, very vigorous, foliage abundant, dark green.

Pods: Oval, 7 inches long, green, curved.

Seed: Flattened, oval, jet black.

• **FULL MEASURE**
(Days to Maturity, 58)

Uses: Home and market garden.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, dark green.

Pods: Round, pointed, straight, dark green, stringless, tender.

Seed: Fawn-brown with dark brown

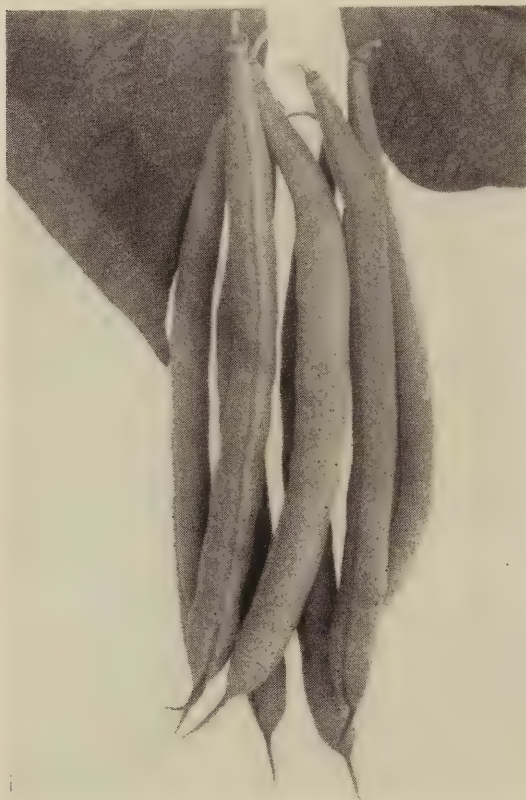
• **BRITTLE WAX**
(Round-Pod Kidney Wax)
(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: One of the best for home and market gardeners and canners. Similar to Improved Kidney and Wardwell. Outstanding freezing variety.

Bush: Large, tall, spreading, vigorous, abundant foliage, medium green.

Pods: Round and full, nearly straight, stringless, excellent quality, medium yellow, fleshy, tender.

Seed: Medium slender, white with veins, eye blotched with small black irregular marking.



Beans, Topcrop

• **TOPCROP (USDA No. 1)**
(Formerly called Fulcrop)
(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Excellent canning and market garden variety. Good freezing qualities.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, leafy, with good pod concentration.

Pods: Round, dark green, 5½ inches long. Mosaic resistant.

Seed: Brown, mottled.

• **CONTENDER (Buff Valentine)**
(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Primarily a market garden variety. Also good freezing qualities.

Bush: Erect, vigorous, leafy, dark green.

Pods: Fairly straight, slim, nearly round, dark green, and stringless. 6½ inches long. Mosaic resistant.

Seed: Brownish purple.



Beans, Contender

WAX POD BUSH BEANS

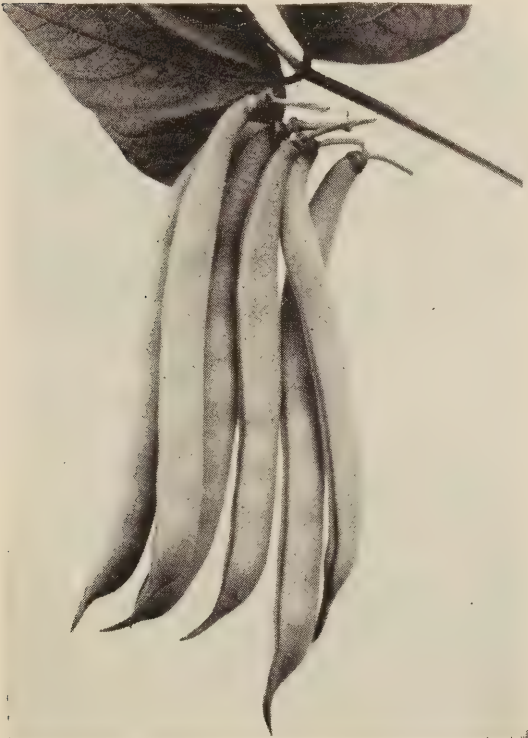
- **BLACK VALENTINE** (Stringless)
(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Primarily market garden. Widely used for late planting in home gardens.

Bush: Open, spreading, dark green foliage.

Pods: Oval, dark green, stringless.

Seed: Small, jet black.



Beans, Valentine

- **CHEROKEE WAX**
(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Canning and market gardens.

Bush: Large, erect, vigorous and prolific.

Pods: Oval, nearly straight, golden wax, stringless at all stages, 6 1/2 inches long.

Seed: Oblong, jet-black. Available 1950 season.



Beans, Cherokee Wax

POLE BEANS

CULTURE: Plant later than bush beans. Set 8- to 9-foot poles firmly in the ground 3 feet apart with rows to 4 feet apart. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole; later thin to 4 vines. Cover seed 1 1/2 to 2 inches deep. One pound of seed will plant 75 to 100 hills; 30 pounds per acre.

- **MISSOURI WONDER**
(Nancy Davis)
(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Usually planted in corn for green shelled beans. Can be used as snap beans when young.

Vine: Large vigorous climber, medium to dark green, very productive.

Pods: Medium green, round, curved, stringy, 6 to 7 inches long.

Seed: Pinkish gray mottled background with irregular drab striping; large oblong.

- **STRIPED CREASEBACK**
(Nancy Davis; Scotia)
(Days to Maturity, 72)

Uses: Good cornfield bean. Used for snaps.

Vine: 4 1/2 to 5 feet tall, good climber, dark green.

Pods: 6 to 6 1/2 inches long, medium green, round, fleshy, stringy, brittle.

Seed: Mottled buff with black stripes.

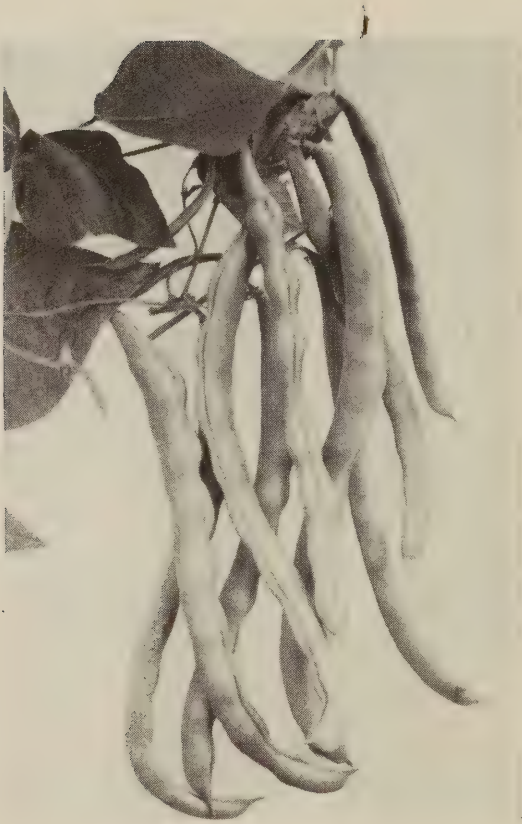
- **LONDON HORTICULTURAL**
(Speckled Cranberry; Wren's Egg)
(Days to Maturity, 72)

Uses: Snap or green shell bean. Home and market garden. Good dry shell bean.

Vine: 4 to 4 1/2 feet tall, vigorous, dark green foliage.

Pods: 6 to 6 1/2 inches long, dark green turning lighter with splashes of red in green shell stage, stringless, thick, flat, nearly straight, fleshy.

Seed: Buff streaked with red oval.



Beans, Kentucky Wonder

• **KENTUCKY WONDER**
(Old Homestead)
(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Outstanding for home and market gardens. Well adapted to freezing.

Vine: Good climber, 5 to 6 feet tall, dark green, prolific.

Pods: 7 to 9 inches long, uneven, slightly twisted, medium dark green, curved, slightly stringy, fiberless, tender, brittle.

Seed: Grayish brown to brown.

• **McCASLAN**
(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Snap or dry shell beans.

Vine: 5 to 5½ feet tall, medium, dark green, vigorous, good climber.

Pods: 7 to 8 inches long, fleshy, medium green, slightly stringy, flattened and twisted.

Seed: Ivory-white, oblong and flattened.

• **GENUINE CORNFIELD**

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1953

(Days to Maturity, 69)

Uses: Planted in corn for green shelled beans. Used as snap beans when very young.

Vine: 4½ to 5 feet tall, very good climber, very productive.

Pods: Medium green, almost round, 4½ to 5 inches long, fleshy and stringless when young.

Seed: Mottled buff field with brown stripes, medium to small, oval.

• **LAZY WIFE (White Cranberry)**
(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Snap or green shell beans. Home gardens. Good dry shell bean.

Vine: 4½ to 5 feet tall, glossy medium green.

Pods: 7 to 8 inches long, round, stringless, fiberless when young. Develops strong strings at maturity.

Seed: White, round-oval shape.

• **KENTUCKY WONDER WAX**
(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Home gardens.

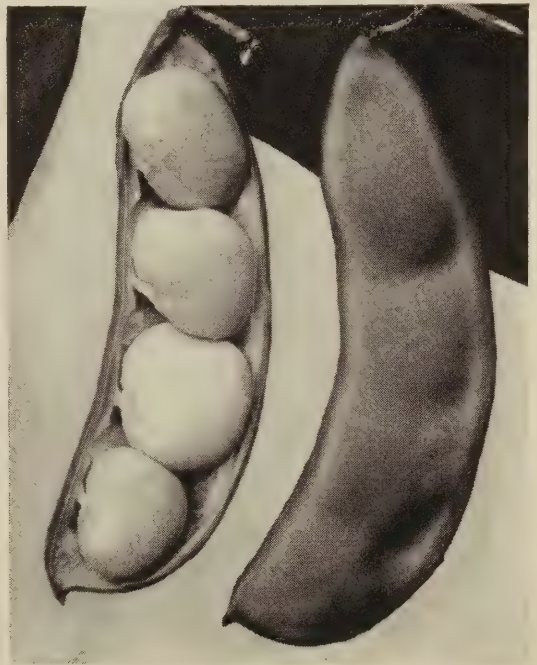
Vine: 4 to 5 feet tall, good climber, dark green.

Pods: 7 to 7½ inches long, light golden yellow, thick, flat to oval.

Seed: Chocolate-brown, flat-oval.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

CULTURE: One-half pound small or 1 pound large bush lima beans will plant a row 100 feet long; 30 pounds small or 60 pounds large will plant an acre. Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted as early. Plant as soon as the ground is warm, in rows 3 feet apart, 1½ inches deep dropping 3 or 4 beans every 8 or 10 inches. Cultivate same as snap beans.



Bush Lima Beans, Fordhook No. 242

• **FORDHOOK NO. 242**
(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Market and home gardens. Adapted to freezing.

Bush: 16 to 20 inches tall, vigorous, erect, dark green.

Pods: 4 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, plump, easy to open.

Seed: White tinged with green, large, thick.



Peerless Bush Lima

• **PEERLESS BUSH LIMA**
(U. S. No. 243)

(Days to Maturity, 71)

1948 U.S.D.A. introduction developed from a cross
of Fordhook X Henderson's Bush

Uses: Home and market gardens. Adapted to freezing.

Vine: 16 inches tall, with distinctive gray-green foliage; erect, vigorous and very productive.

Pods: 3½ inches long, similar to Fordhook, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

Seed: Creamy white, about halfway in shape and size between Fordhook and Henderson's Bush.

• **HENDERSON (Baby Lima)**
(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Widely used for home and market gardens. Principal canning variety. Good dry shelled bean. Excellent for freezing.

Bush: 16 inches tall, vigorous, erect, uniform.

Pods: 3 to 3¼ inches long, dark green, broad-flat, slightly curved, 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

Seed: Creamy white, small, flat.

• **CLARK'S BUSH**
(Green-Seeded Henderson)

(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Excellent canning and freezing variety, because of freedom from white beans at all picking stages.

Bush: 16 inches tall, vigorous, productive, similar to Henderson.

Pods: 3 inches long, 3 to 4 seeds per pod, similar to Henderson.

Seed: Has green cotyledon, giving even dry seed a green color.

• **WOOD'S PROLIFIC**
(Days to Maturity, 71)

Uses: Very similar to Henderson Bush Lima but more vigorous, a little larger and somewhat longer in season.

• **JACKSON WONDER**

(Days to Maturity, 68)

Uses: Popular in South for home and market gardens.

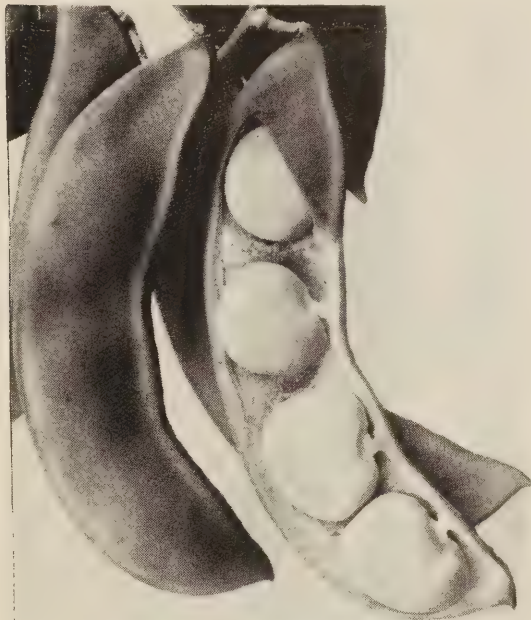
Bush: 16 to 20 inches tall, vigorous, erect.

Pods: 3 to 3½ inches long, dark green, broad, flat, slightly curved. 3 to 4 seeds per pod.

Seed: Buff splashed with purplish black.

POLE LIMA BEANS

CULTURE: One pound is enough for 50 poles; 30 pounds per acre. Poles should be set about 4 feet apart each way. When the ground is warm, plant 4 to 6 beans to the pole, eyes down, and 2 inches deep. After they are well started, thin to 2 vines to the pole and cultivate often.



Pole Lima Beans, King of the Garden

• **KING OF THE GARDEN**
(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Well adapted for freezing.

Vine: 7 to 9 feet tall, vigorous, medium green foliage.

Pods: 5 to 6½ inches long, light green, flat, 4 to 5 beans per pod.

Seed: White, large, thick and flat.

• **SIEVA OR CAROLINA**
(Days to Maturity, 77)

Uses: Market and home gardens.

Vine: 9 to 10 feet tall, dark green foliage.

Pods: 3 inches long, broad, flat, medium green, 3 to 4 beans per pod.

Seed: White, small and flat. Similar to Henderson Bush.

• GIANT OR LARGE-PODDED

(Days to Maturity, 88)

Uses: Home gardens.

Vine: 10 to 12 feet tall.

Pods: Large pod, 7 to 8 inches in length.

Seed: Large, green shelled beans.

BEETS

CULTURE: Sow seed early in the spring in rows 12 to 14 inches apart. For winter use sow from July 1 until middle of August. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds per acre.



Beets, Detroit Dark Red

• DETROIT DARK RED

(Days to Maturity, 58)

Uses: All-purpose garden beet. Used for home gardens, shipping and canning. Stores and freezes well.

Shape: Smooth, slender tap-root.

Flesh: Dark red throughout, free of fiber. Sweet flavor.

Tops: Reddish tinged. Intermediate height, uniform.

• EARLY BLOOD TURNIP

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home and market garden.

Shape: Round, smooth, deep dark red.

Flesh: Deep red, sweet flavor.

• CROSBY EGYPTIAN

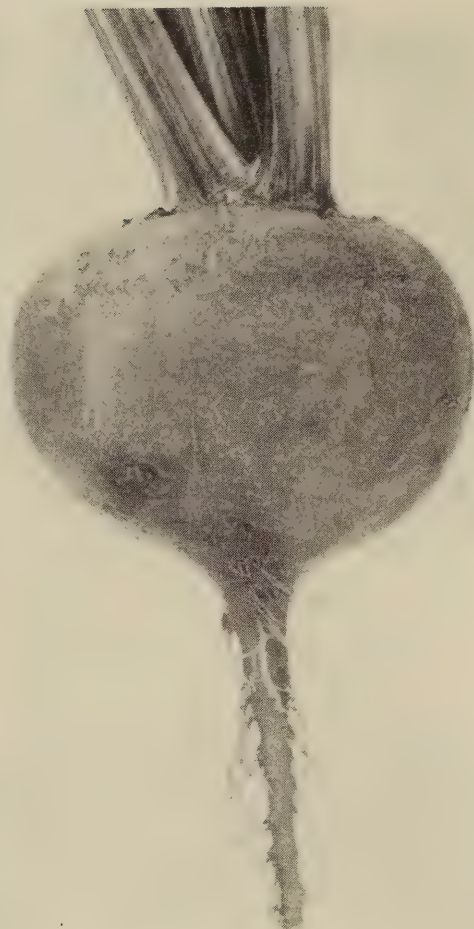
(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Early variety for home and market garden. Desirable as early bunch type. Adapted to freezing.

Shape: Flat, round, smooth, with small slender tap-root.

Flesh: Red, fine texture and sweet flavor.

Tops: Medium size.



Beet, Crosby Egyptian

• EARLY WONDER

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Uses: Early. For home and market gardens.

Shape: Flat globe, small collar.

Flesh: Purplish red, good texture.

Tops: Large.

COLLARDS

CULTURE: Largely used in place of cabbage. Easy to grow and very hardy. A most popular vegetable in the South. Plant in the spring, and in June, July and August. Transplant in rows 2 feet apart. One-half ounce will plant a 100-foot row.

• GEORGIA OR SOUTHERN

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Popular in the South. Grows like cabbage. Flavor improved by frost; withstands cold. Used extensively for greens.

• CABBAGE OR WHITE

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Cabbage shaped; white and crisp like a cabbage. Grows on poor soil; hardy. Used extensively for greens.

• N. C. SHORT STEM

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Large wide leaves and short stem. Withstands dry and cold weather. Very fine flavor; used for greens.



Collards, Vates

• **VATES COLLARDS**

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Improved strain of non-heading Collard, developed in 1948 by Virginia Truck Experiment Station.

Deep green, broad leaves, excellent for greens. Grows on short stem without any heading and very resistant to cold weather.

CABBAGE

CULTURE: Start plants in hotbeds. Transplant about the middle of March or April in rows about 2' inches apart and 8 inches between plants. For late crops sow in May or June and set plants in July. One ounce of seed will produce about 5,000 plants; 4 ounces will transplant an acre.

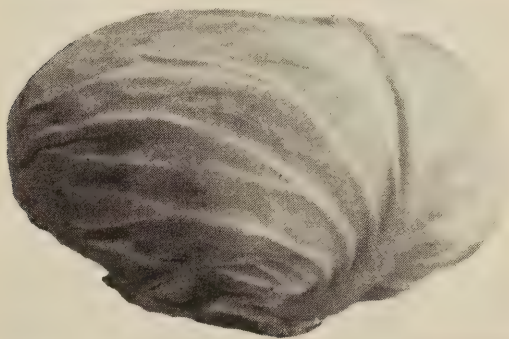
• **ALL-SEASON**

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: One of the best varieties for kraut. Similar to Wisconsin All-Seasons.

Plant: Large, vigorous, spreading, medium green; medium-length stem.

Head: 9 inches broad and 7 inches deep, round at the top and bottom, oblate shape, solid and compact.



Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch

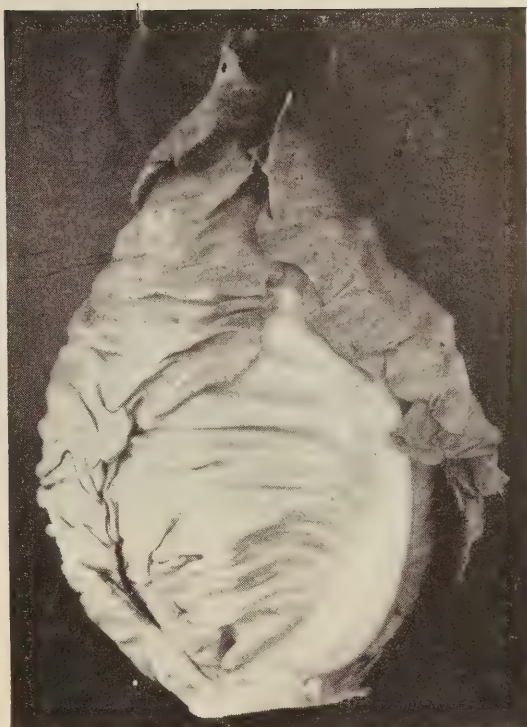
• **LATE FLAT DUTCH**

(Days to Maturity, 100)

Uses: All-purpose variety. Very hardy.

Plant: Large, vigorous, short stem, dark green.

Head: Large, broad, tops flattened, very solid.



Cabbage, Charleston Wakefield

• **CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD**

(Days to Maturity, 73)

Uses: Good shipper and market-garden variety.

Plant: Large, vigorous, spreading, short stem, medium green.

Head: 8 inches long and 7 inches across at the base, heart shaped. Weighs approximately 4 pounds.



Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield

• **EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD**

(Days to Maturity, 63)

Uses: Earliest variety. Generally used for home and market gardens and shipping.

Plant: Small, compact, short stem, medium green.

Head: 7 inches long and 5 inches in diameter at base. Interior white and crisp. About 2½ pounds.



Cabbage, Copenhagen Market

• COPENHAGEN MARKET

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Good shipper and generally used in home and market gardens.

Plant: Medium in size, short stem, vigorous, medium green.

Head: 6½ to 7 inches in diameter, round, white and crisp. Weigh approximately 3½ pounds.

• EARLY FLAT DUTCH

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Second earliest variety. Generally used in home and market gardens.

Plant: Medium size, compact, vigorous, short stem, medium green.

Head: Flat.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

• WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Widely used for kraut and for fall markets.

Head: Flattened, 8 or 9 inches across, fairly resistant to drought, quality good. Weighs 6 or 7 pounds.

• MARION MARKET

(Days to Maturity, 78)

Uses: Good shipper. Generally used for home and market garden.

Plant: Medium size, short stem, medium green and somewhat erect.

Head: Round, solid, compact, about 10 inches broad and 8 inches deep. Weighs about 4½ pounds.

• WISCONSIN HOLLANDER NO. 8

(Days to Maturity, 105)

Uses: Storage, shipping and kraut.

Plant: Medium large, hardy, medium dark green.

Head: About 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Approximately 8 pounds.

• GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Home and commercial use. Good for kraut.

Head: 6 or 7 inches in diameter, flattish round, light green, fine quality. Weighs about 5 pounds.

CARROTS

CULTURE: For early crop, sow as soon as ground can be worked and for late crop plant in July or August. Sow seed ½ inch deep in rows 1 foot apart. Thin to about 3 inches apart. One ounce will sow approximately a 300-foot row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

• IMPERATOR

(Days to Maturity, 77)

Uses: Used by market gardeners and shippers. Good freezing qualities.

Roots: 7 to 8 inches long, uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end, flesh rich orange color, fine grained, tender and excellent quality.

• CHANTENAY RED-CORED

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Desirable for shippers and canners. Adapted to freezing.

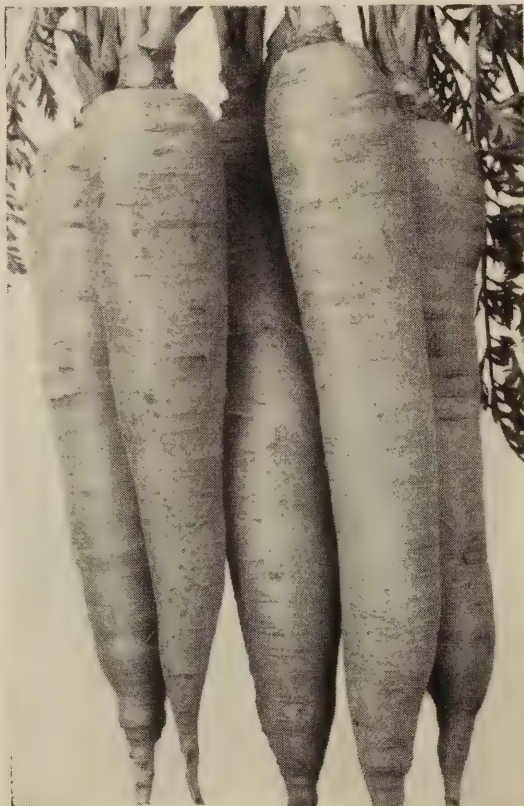
Roots: Similar in size to Chantenay.

• LONG ORANGE (Improved)

(Days to Maturity, 86)

Uses: Used for market gardens.

Roots: Long, tapered, deep orange. Excellent quality.



Carrots, Imperator



Carrots, Danvers Half-Long

• DANVERS HALF-LONG

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Leading variety for storage. Used extensively in home gardens. Adapted to freezing.

Roots: 6 to 7 inches long, small, slender tapered root, bright orange.

• CHANTENAY

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Early market variety. Also used for winter storage and home gardens.

Roots: 5 to 5½ inches long, slightly tapered, deep orange.

SWEET CORN

CULTURE: Well-drained, deeply cultivated and well-fertilized soil is best. Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Late crops should not be planted until the ground is quite warm. Sweet corn is more sensitive to cold than field corn. Hills for early varieties should be planted 3 feet apart each way; for late varieties 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Plant 4 to 6 kernels to each hill and thin to 3 or 4 plants to a hill when plant reaches a height of 6 inches. Sow 2 ounces for 100 feet; 15 pounds per acre.



Carrots, Chantenay

When planting in rows, space rows 3 to 4 feet apart and plant seed 1 to 1½ inches apart in the row. Hybrid corn varieties are planted and cultivated the same as ordinary corn except that less seed is used per acre. Most growers use approximately 8 pounds per acre. Do not save your own seed from hybrids. Hybrid seed must be produced by crossing each year. Results are unsatisfactory unless this is done.

• GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM HYBRID

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: Used by canners, shippers, and market gardeners. Excellent for freezing.

Stalk: 6 feet tall, vigorous, resistant to bacterial wilt.

Ears: 8 inches long, generally 2 ears per stalk, 10- to 14-rowed, uniform in size.

Kernel: Yellow.

• GOLDEN BANTAM

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also widely used as canning variety. Excellent for freezing.

Stalk: 4½ to 5½ feet tall.

Ears: 6½ to 7½ inches long, 8-rowed.

Kernel: Large and yellow.

• STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Home, market garden and freezing.

Stalk: 8 to 9 feet tall, vigorous, heavy foliage.

Ears: 8½ to 9½ inches long, rows crowded.

Kernel: Sweet, white and large.

• EXTRA EARLY ADAMS

(Days to Maturity, 78)

Uses: Market gardens. Hardy table variety.

Stalk: 4 to 4½ feet tall. Always grows close to ground.

Ears: 5½ to 6 inches, 12-rowed.

Kernel: White.

• IDEAL EARLY ADAMS

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Hardy table variety. Most resistant to cold, damp weather. Used in home and market gardens.

Stalk: 5 to 6½ feet tall, more vigorous than Extra Early Adams.

Ears: 7 to 8 inches long, 12- to 14-rowed.

Kernel: White.

• COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (Shoe Peg)

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Widely used for home and market gardens. An outstanding canning and freezing variety.

Stalk: 6½ to 7½ feet tall, vigorous.

Ears: 8 to 8½ inches long, 12- to 14-rowed.

Kernel: Deep, slender, shoe-peg type, white.

• NORFOLK MARKET

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: Makes fine roasting ears for shipping and home use.

Stalk: 8 to 9 feet tall. Withstands cold ground better than sugar corn.

Ears: Average 9 inches long, 12 to 16 rows.

Kernel: White, fairly deep.

• IONA HYBRID (High Yielding)

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Good for canning and market garden.

Stalk: 7 to 7½ feet tall.

Ears: 8½ inches long with 12 to 14 rows of medium width kernels.

Kernel: Light yellow.

• STOWELL'S HYBRID EVERGREEN

(Days to Maturity, 90)

This hybrid is produced from pure inbred strains out of the parental Stowell's variety. It is typically about 16-rowed, with higher sugar content and better tenderness than the open-pollinated Stowell's Evergreen. It generally produces about 25 percent greater yield than the open-pollinated Stowell's and is much more uniform, of course. Stalks are from 7½ to 8½ feet tall on average soil and the crop is ready for table use in about 90 days from planting under most conditions. Highly resistant to smut and drought. Ears are about 8 inches long. Excellent for canning.



Corn, Stowell's Hybrid Evergreen

• TRUCKER'S FAVORITE

(Days to Maturity, 78)

Uses: Used as roasting ears, for shipping, and market gardens.

Stalks: 8½ feet tall, hardy and resistant to cold weather.

Ears: 8 to 9 inches long, 12- to 16-rowed.

Kernel: White and sweet.

• GOLDEN GIANT

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Principally used in home gardens.

Stalk: 4½ to 6 feet tall, 2 to 3 ears per stalk.

Ears: 7 to 9 inches long, 12 to 16 rows to ear.

Kernel: Orange.

• MARCROSS HYBRID

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1953

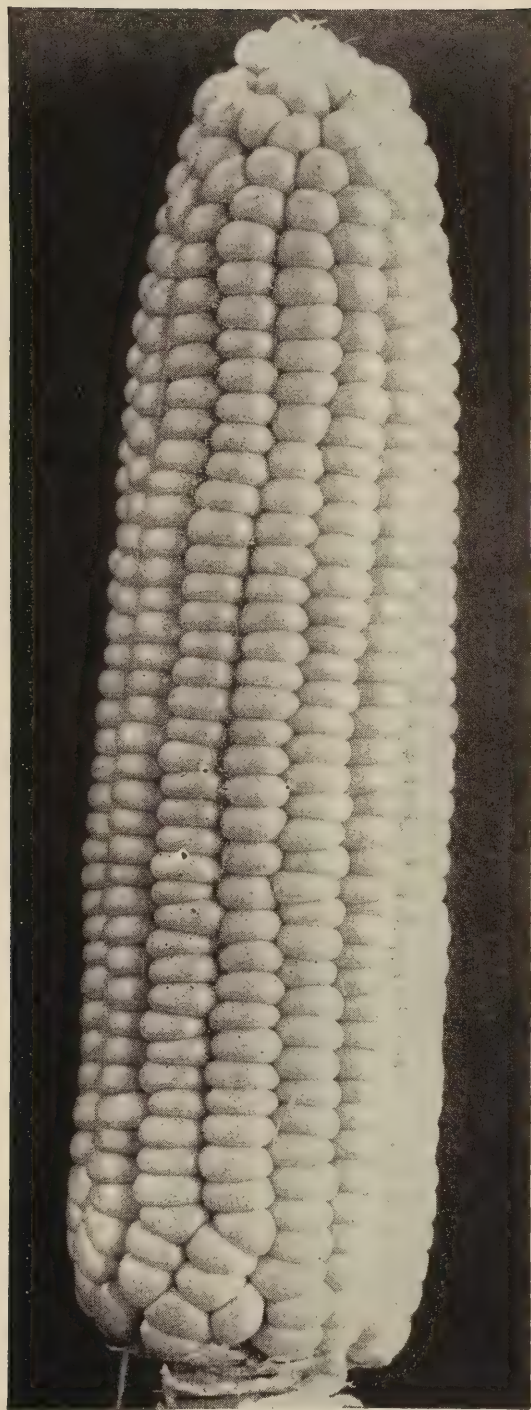
(Days to Maturity, 72)

Uses: Early market and home gardens.

Stalk: 5 feet tall, sparsely foliaged, medium broad leaves, very few suckers, wilt resistant.

Ears: 7 inches long about 2 inches in diameter, plump, 10 to 14 rows, broad kernels tapered at tips.

Kernel: Light yellow, fair flavor and quality.



Corn, Iochief

• **IOCHIEF**

(Days to Maturity, 89)

Uses: Ideal for canning and freezing.

Stalk: 7 to 7½ feet tall with ears set well up on stalk.

Ears: 8½ to 9 inches long, cylindrical. Filled to tips with 16 to 20 rows of very deep, narrow kernels.

Kernel: Yellow, uniform in color with high gloss. Excellent flavor and tenderness.

Richmond, Virginia

POP CORN

• **SOUTH AMERICAN HYBRID**

(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Pops perfectly white.

Ears: 6 to 7 inches long, 12 to 16 rows.

Kernel: Small, yellow, almost around.

• **K-4 HYBRID POPCORN**

(Days to Maturity 115)

A cross of Perdue and South American Yellow.

Uses: Pops jumbo white.

Ears: 6 to 7 inches long.

Kernel: Medium size, yellow, oval to round.

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE: Sow seed after danger of frost, in hills 4 to 5 feet apart each way. Sow thickly ½ inch deep and thin to 3 plants per hill. One ounce will plant 100 feet; 2 pounds an acre.



Cucumbers, Improved Long Green

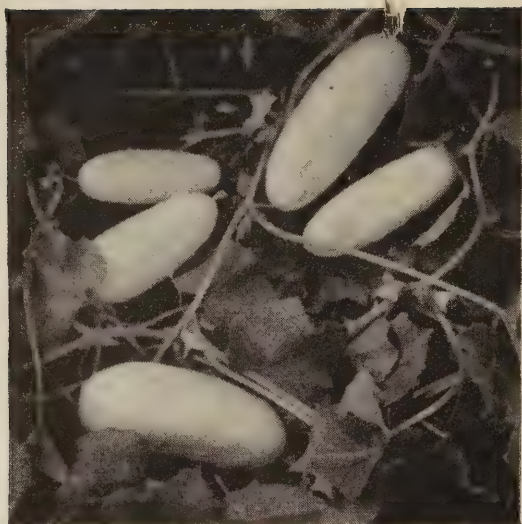
• **IMPROVED LONG GREEN**

(Black Spine)

(Days to Maturity, 68)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also used for pickling.

Fruit: 12 inches long, slightly tapered, dark green and heavily warted.



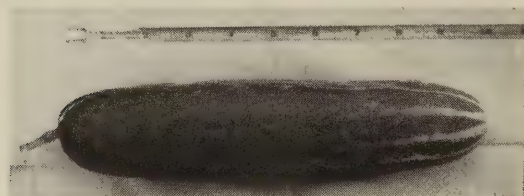
Cucumbers, White Wonder

• **WHITE WONDER (Black Spine)**

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home garden and pickling.

Fruit: 7 inches long, about 2½ inches in diameter, greenish white in color, cylindrical with rounded ends.



Cucumbers, Sensation Hybrid

• **SENSATION HYBRID**

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Chiefly for market gardens, slicer type, excellent for shipping. Outyields open pollinated varieties due to longer bearing period.

Fruit: Dark green with white spine, 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. White flesh, excellent quality.



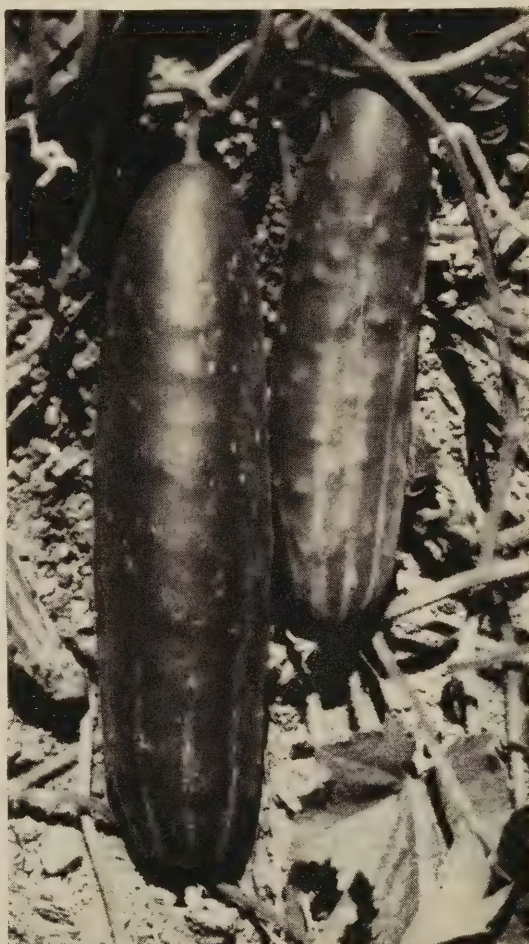
Cucumbers, Marketer

• **MARKETER CUCUMBER**

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: A slicer type for home and market gardens, excellent for shipping.

Fruit: About 8 inches long, 2¼ inches in diameter, very uniform, dark green entire length.



Cucumbers, A. & C.

• **A. & C. (ACE) (White Spine)**

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Market variety, also a leading shipping cucumber.

Fruit: 9 to 10 inches long, 2 or more inches in diameter, solid and dark green.



Cucumbers, Early Fortune

- **EARLY FORTUNE (White Spine)**
(Days to Maturity, 64)

Uses: Generally used for home and market gardens. Adaptable to shipping.

Fruit: 9 inches long, slightly tapered ends, deep rich green color.

- **ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE**
(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home garden.

Fruit: 8 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, blunt ends, medium green in color.



Cucumbers, National Pickling

- **NATIONAL PICKLING (Black Spine)**
(Days to Maturity, 56)

Uses: Pickling.

Fruit: 6 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, dark green, blunt ends.

EGGPLANT

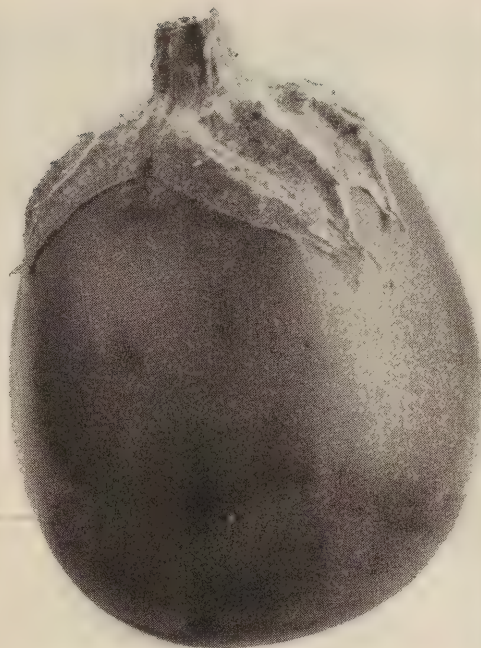
CULTURE: Seeds should be started in hothouse. Later the plants should be transferred to pots to induce stockiness. After the ground has become quite warm, set them in rows 3 feet apart with 3 feet between the plants. Eggplant will not stand frost. One ounce of seed is enough for 200 plants; 4 ounces per acre.

- **BLACK BEAUTY**
(Days to Maturity, 83)

Uses: Principally used for home and market gardens. Adapted to freezing.

Plant: 24 to 30 inches tall, erect, compact, large leaves; bears from 4 to 6 fruits.

Fruit: Deep purplish black, smooth, and somewhat egg-shaped.



Eggplant, Black Beauty

KALE

CULTURE: Sow seed early in spring in rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Kale may also be sown up to October for spring use. Protect by covering with hay. One ounce will sow 200 feet; 4 pounds per acre.

- **SPRING OR SMOOTH**
(Days to Maturity, 30)

Uses: Makes a fine salad when young and tender. Sometimes called Hanover Salad.

Plant: Hardy, smooth-leaved and quick growing.

- **SLOW-SEEDING KALE**
(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Extensively grown for market because of its slow seeding qualities.

Plant: Leaves are green, will stand cold weather without injury.

- **SIBERIAN LONG STANDING**
(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Plant: Very hardy. Similar to Curled Siberian but has ability to withstand hot weather.

- **CURLED SIBERIAN**
(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home, market gardens and freezing.

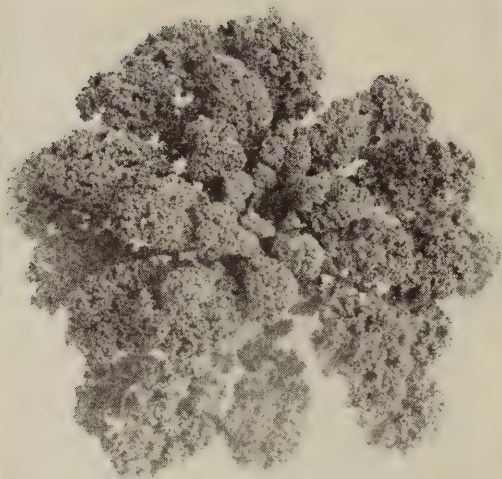
Plant: Vigorous and hardy. Low and spreading, with large thick leaves.

- **DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH KALE**

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Productive variety of excellent flavor for greens.

Plant: Low growing, compact with finely curled, deep yellowish-green foliage.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

• **DWARF BLUE CURLED SCOTCH OR NORFOLK KALE**

(Days to Maturity, 53)

Uses: Home, market gardens and freezing. Particularly desirable variety, as it is resistant to cold weather.

Plant: Spreading and uniform. Leaves have a distinct bluish-green cast, extremely curly.

LETTUCE

CULTURE: Sow early in the spring. May be sown in hotbeds and transplanted. One ounce will plant a row 100 feet long; 3 pounds per acre.

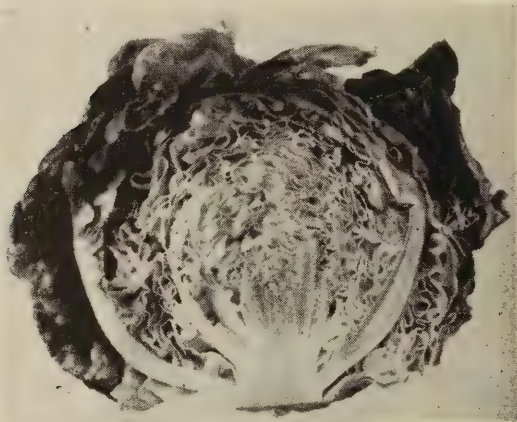
Heading Varieties

• **ICEBERG (White Seeded)**

(Days to Maturity, 82)

Uses: Home and market gardens. A more tender and better variety than New York.

Heads: Medium large, compact, hard, crumpled light green, interior white. Outside leaves curled and waxy, with fringed edges, margin tinged with reddish brown.



Lettuce, Big Boston

• **BIG BOSTON (White Seeded)**

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Market and home gardens.

Heads: Medium size, light green. Butterhead type, firm, compact, light yellow heart. Leaves smooth, glossy and light green.

• **IMPERIAL NO. 44**

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: Fine for market and home gardens.

Heads: Makes firm heads of good size and excellent quality. Heads better in warm weather.



Lettuce, New York

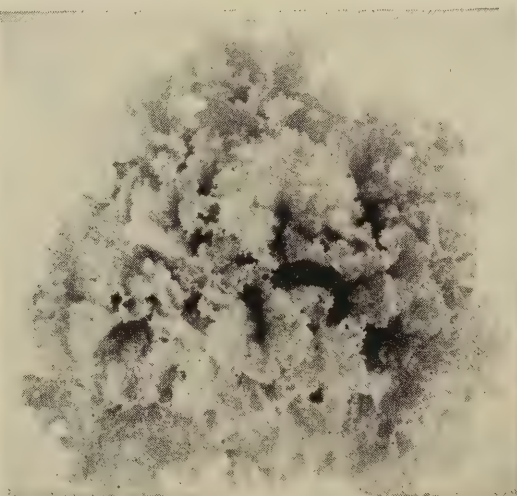
• **NEW YORK (White Seeded)**

(Days to Maturity, 78)

Uses: Outstanding shipper. Also known as Los Angeles.

Heads: Round, dark green, interior creamy white, crisp and tender. Outside leaves large, dark green, curled, with crinkled edges.

Non-Heading Varieties



Lettuce, Slobolt

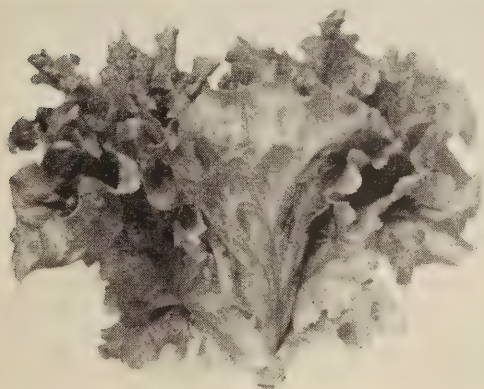
- **SLOBOLT (Black Seeded)**

(Days to Maturity, 43)

Recently introduced by U.S.D.A.

Uses: Same as Grand Rapids.

Plant: Similar in type and general appearance to Grand Rapids but with unusual resistance to bolting in warm weather.



Lettuce, Grand Rapids

- **GRAND RAPIDS (Black Seeded)**

(Days to Maturity, 43)

Uses: Outstanding variety for greenhouse forcing. Used as a very early market variety for outside sowing.

Plant: Large, erect, compact, leaves curled and fringed on edges, light green.



Lettuce, Black-seeded Simpson

- **BLACK-SEEDED SIMPSON (Black Seeded)**

(Days to Maturity, 43)

Uses: Home gardens. Noted for its rapid growth.

Plant: Large, upright and compact, leaves curled, crisp, light green.

SALAD BOWL (Black Seeded)

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1953

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Home gardens.

Plant: Loose leaved variety, short, compact leaves, curled and notched. Rich green color, perfect for tossed salads.

MUSKMELON AND CANTALOUPE

CULTURE: Sow 10 to 12 seeds in a hill, with hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Cover seeds with about 1 inch of soil and thin plants when they begin to crowd, leaving 4 in each hill. Frequent but shallow cultivation until the runners interfere is necessary.

- **HALE'S BEST JUMBO**

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Shipping and roadside markets. Also used widely in home gardens.

Fruit: Approximately 7½ inches long, 6 inches in diameter, slightly striped and ribbed and well netted. Deep salmon flesh.

- **HALE'S BEST NO. 36**

(Days to Maturity, 83)

Uses: Widely used by shippers and growers. Very popular with market growers.

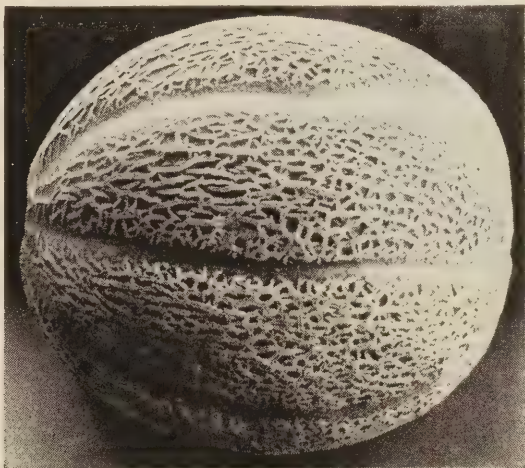
Fruit: Approximately 5¾ inches long and 5¾ inches in diameter, or slightly oval, heavily netted small seed cavity. Deep salmon flesh.

- **TIP TOP**

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Fruit: 7 inches long and 7 inches in diameter, round to oval, slightly netted. Flesh thick, deep salmon color.



Muskmelon, Improved Rocky Ford

- **IMPROVED ROCKY FORD (Netted Gem)**

(Days to Maturity, 88)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

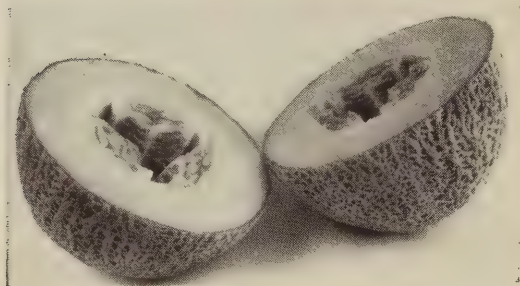
Fruit: About 5½ inches long and 5 inches in diameter—nearly round, heavily covered with a hard netting. Thick green flesh.

• **HALE'S BEST NO. 936**

(Days to Maturity, 87)

Uses: Truckers, market gardens, and roadside markets. Slightly larger than Hale's Best No. 36.

Fruit: Approximately 6½ inches long and 5¾ inches in diameter, heavily netted. Deep salmon flesh.



Muskmelon, Hearts of Gold

• **HEARTS OF GOLD (Improved)**

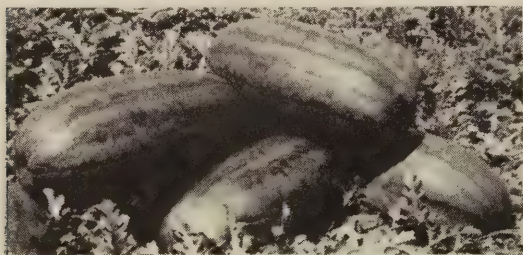
(Days to Maturity, 92)

Uses: Popular with market growers; a good shipper.

Fruit: Approximately 6 inches long, 5½ inches in diameter. Almost round, well netted, greenish rind, very small seed cavity. Flesh thick, firm, deep golden brown.

WATERMELON

CULTURE: Plant seed when weather is quite warm, 6 to 8 seeds in a hill, 6 to 8 feet apart each way. Cover ½ inch deep. One ounce will plant 25 to 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds per acre.



Watermelon, Congo

• **CONGO**
(Anthracnose Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 95)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent for shipping.

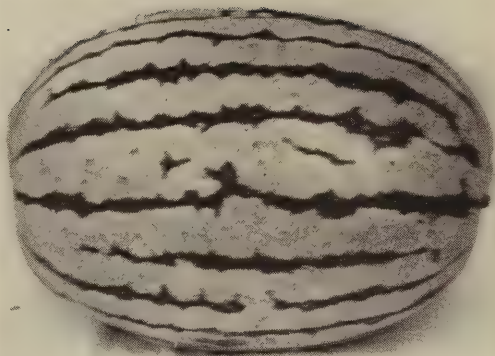
Fruit: Prolific, large, very tough rind. Oblong in shape. Sweet flesh, red heart.

• **DIXIE QUEEN**

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Shippers and home gardeners.

Fruit: Almost round, with squarish ends, rind thin and tough, light green with dark green stripes. Scarlet flesh of good texture. Weighs about 30 pounds. Seeds very small and white.



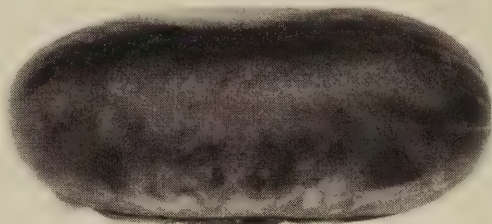
Watermelon, Dixie Queen

• **TOM WATSON, IMPROVED**

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: An old favorite among the shipping sorts. This improved strain with its big, full red heart, is exceptionally fine. It is very prolific and the fruits are unusually uniform in shape and quality.

Fruit: Very large, cylindrical in shape, rind very tough and elastic, darker green than old strain, slightly veined. Flesh firm, rather coarse, free from core, delicious, deep bright red color. Weighs about 40 pounds. Seeds brown with white mottling.



Watermelon, Improved Kleckley Sweet

• **IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET**

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Widely used for home gardens and local markets.

Fruit: Large, cylindrical in shape, rind thin, deep dark green. Fine-textured flesh, sparkling red in color. Weighs about 35 pounds. Seeds white.

• **LEESBURG (Wilt Resistant)**

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: The same as Improved Kleckley Sweet. This is a wilt-resistant strain of Kleckley Sweet.

Fruit: Rind dark green. Red flesh and white seed.

• **IRISH GRAY**

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Good for shipping to distant markets.

Fruit: Large, oblong, rind light grayish green in color, hard and tough. Flesh firm, brilliant red. Weighs about 35 pounds. Seeds white.

• **HAWKESBURY (Wilt Resistant)**

(Days to Maturity, 87)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent for shipping.

Fruit: Light green rind, uniform shape. Red flesh and black seed.

• IMPROVED GARRISON

(Days to Maturity, 95)

Uses: Excellent shipper, also for home and market garden.

Fruit: Large and elongated, blunt ends with pale and dark green stripes. Flesh red and sweet, of excellent quality.

• STONE MOUNTAIN

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Good shipper for long distances. Also a good home-garden variety.

Fruit: Very large, broad and oval to almost round with blocky ends, rind hard, tough, dark green. Bright scarlet flesh and white seeds with black tips. Weighs about 50 pounds.

• FLORIDA FAVORITE

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Fruit: Large, oblong, rind dark green with mottled stripe of light green. Flesh deep red in color and seeds white. Weighs about 30 pounds.

MUSTARD

CULTURE: Sow seed thinly as early in the spring as weather permits, in rows about 1 foot apart. For late fall use, sow during August. One ounce sows 200 feet of drill; 4 pounds per acre.



Mustard, Giant Southern Curled

• GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED

(Long Standing)

(Days to Maturity, 60-70)

Plant: Large and upright in growth.

Leaves: Large, long-oval, curled and fringed on margins, bright medium light green in color.

Seeds: Reddish brown.

• TENDERGREEN OR MUSTARD SPINACH

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Use: Mild Mustard with spinach flavor.

Leaves: Large, oblong, very dark green in color, very smooth, with slender whitish center ribs.

OKRA OR GUMBO

CULTURE: Sow after the ground is warm, in rows 3 feet apart, covering the seed 1 inch deep. Thin to 12 to 18 inches in row.

• DWARF GREEN OR DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Home gardens. Very early and productive. Grows vigorously.

Plant: 2 to 2½ feet in height, sturdy and well branched.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, dark green, ridged, pointed, tender and fleshy.



Okra, Perkins or Long Green

• PERKINS OR LONG GREEN

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home and market gardens and canning. Medium early in season and very prolific.

Plant: 3½ to 4½ feet tall, heavy foliaged.

Pods: 7 to 8 inches in length, dark green, tapered, slender, fleshy and heavily ribbed.

• CLEMSON SPINELESS

(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home gardens.

Plant: Very productive, 4 feet high.

Pods: Deep green; tender, straight and spineless.

ONION SEED

CULTURE: Sow in well-drained soil early in the spring and cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When some growth is made, thin out to allow plenty of room. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; 5 pounds per acre.

- **PRIZETAKER**

(Days to Maturity, 100)

Uses: Home garden.

Bulbs: Globe shape, rich straw color, very uniform in shape and size.

- **SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE**

(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Good market variety. One of the best large white onions.

Bulbs: Medium large size, globe shape, waxy white flesh, fine grained, thin skin. Pure white in color.

- **SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE**

(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Good shipping variety; also widely used in home and market gardens.

Bulbs: Medium size, globe shape, flesh slightly yellowish, thick skin, fine grained.

- **YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS**

(Days to Maturity, 112)

Uses: Good storage variety. Widely used in home gardens.

Bulbs: Medium size, round, small neck, white flesh with a yellowish tint, thick yellow skin.

PARSLEY



Parsley, Double Moss Curled

DOUBLE MOSS CURLED

This variety produces a compact mass of rich dark green leaves, extremely curled and finely cut. Used for garnishing and decorative purposes.

PARSNIP

- **HOLLOW CROWN (Guernsey)**

Uses: One of the most popular varieties. Hardy and vigorous.

Roots: About 12 inches long, approximately 3 inches in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to a point, smooth hollow crowned. White flesh of fine texture.

PEAS

CULTURE: Sow in early spring in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 1 to 2 inches deep. Smooth varieties may be planted earlier than the wrinkled. Home-garden varieties may be sown in double rows 12 inches apart. One pound will plant 100-foot row; 2 bushel per acre. A bushel of smooth peas weighs 60 pounds and wrinkled peas 56 pounds.

- **ALASKA**

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 54)

Uses: Widely used for canning, also for market and home garden.

Vines: 26 inches tall, slender, light green.

Pods: $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, smooth, blunt, light green.

Seed: Smooth, light green. Dry seed is bluish gray-green.

Similar Varieties: Alaska, Earliest of All, Long-Pod Alaska, Wisconsin No. 19, Maryland Alaska.



Dwarf Gray Sugar Peas

- **DWARF GRAY SUGAR PEAS**

(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Home garden edible podded variety.

Vine: 24 to 30 inches tall. Hardy, prolific, resistant to Fusarium Wilt, purple blossoms.

Seed: Dry seed—small, smooth, round, and mottled. Reddish-gray in color.



Peas, Early Bird

• **EARLY BIRD**
(Wilt Resistant)

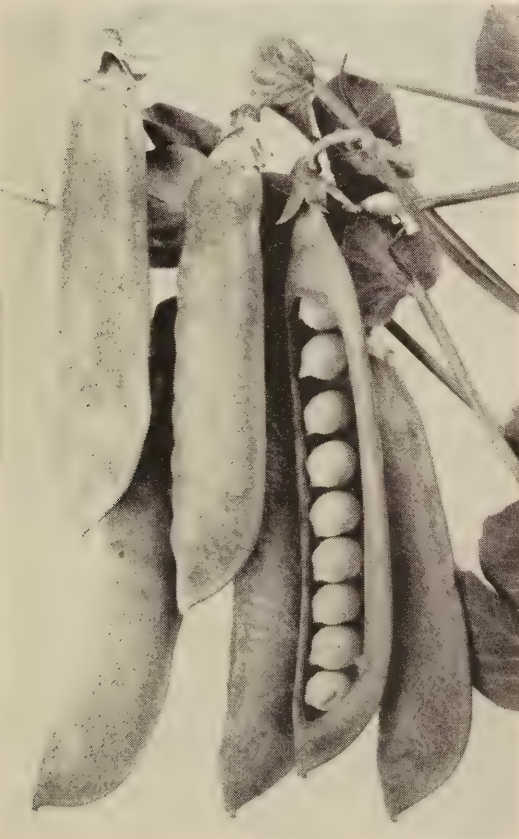
(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Early home and market garden. Good freezing qualities.

Vines: 18 to 20 inches tall, light green, hardy.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, curved and pointed, medium green and sometimes double.

Similar Varieties: Laxton's Superb.



Peas, Tall Telephone

• **BLUE BANTAM**
(Susceptible to Wilt)
(Days to Maturity, 64)

Uses: Shipping, home, market gardens and freezing.

Vines: 16 to 18 inches tall, medium green and sturdy.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, medium dark green pointed, slightly curved.

Seed: Large, green and wrinkled.

Similar Varieties: Laxtonian, Laxton's Progress, Peter Pan, Morse Market, Pioneer.



Peas, Blue Bantam

• **NOTT'S EXCELSIOR**
(Susceptible to Wilt)
(Days to Maturity, 65)

Uses: Generally used for home gardens.

Vines: 18 inches tall, dark green, stocky, broad leaflets.

Pods: 3 inches long, sometimes paired, medium green, straight, 6 to 7 peas to pod.

Seed: Wrinkled, light green, medium size.

Similar Varieties: Giant Wonder, Premium Gem, Sutton Excelsior.

• **TALL TELEPHONE**
(Susceptible to Wilt)
(Days to Maturity, 78)

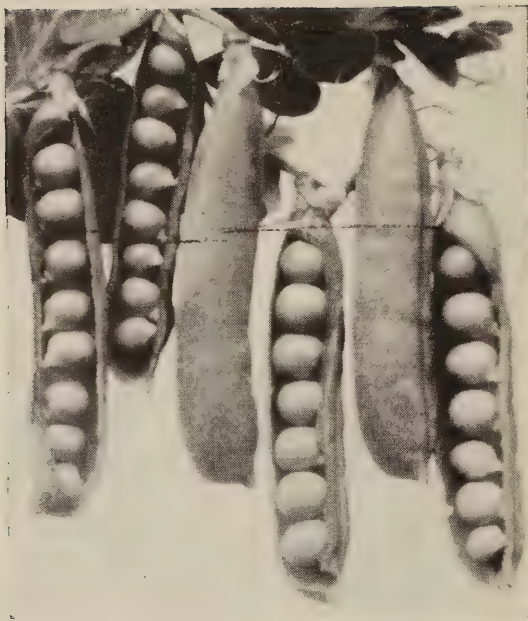
Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent for freezing.

Vines: Vigorous, 60 to 70 inches tall, medium green.

Pods: 5 to 5½ inches long, medium dark green, pointed, slightly curved.

Seed: Large, wrinkled, light green with cream.

Similar Varieties: Long-Pod Alderman, Alderman, Dark-Pod Telephone.



Peas, Improved Thomas Laxton

• **IMPROVED THOMAS LAXTON**
(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 61)

Uses: Most widely used variety in market and home garden. Excellent for freezing.

Vines: 30 inches tall, slender, medium green.

Pods: 3¼ inches long, straight, blunt, dark green.

Seed: Cream-green, wrinkled, medium large.

Similar Varieties: Gradus, World's Record.



Peas, Laxton's Progress

• **LAXTON'S PROGRESS**
(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 64)

Uses: Market and home gardens. Also satisfactory for freezing.

Vines: 15 inches tall, dark green and sturdy.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, dark green, pointed, borne singly.

Seed: Large, creamy green, wrinkled.

Similar Varieties: Hundredfold, Laxtonian, Morse Market, Peter Pan, Pioneer, Blue Bantam.



Peas, Laxtonian

• **LAXTONIAN**
(Susceptible to Wilt)

(Days to Maturity, 66)

Uses: Early market and home garden. Good freezing qualities.

Vines: 18 inches tall, light green and sturdy.

Pods: 4 to 4½ inches long, medium green, pointed and slightly curved.

Seed: Large, creamy green, wrinkled.

Similar Varieties: Hundredfold and Blue Bantam.

• **WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN**
BLACKEYE PEAS

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Home gardens and canning variety. Good keeping qualities as dried peas.

Vine: Strong, semi-bush with many half-runners, holds pod erect and is resistant to Charcoal Rot, Cowpea Wilt and Nematodes. Much more productive than old type blackeye.

Pods: Large, long and easily shelled.

Seed: Dry seed, large, white, with black eye.

• **MAMMOTH MELTING
SUGAR PEAS**
(Wilt Resistant)
(Days to Maturity, 74)

Uses: Edible podded variety for home and market gardens.

Vine: 54 inches tall, light green, coarse. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt.

Pods: Single, very broad, indented, brittle, fleshy, free from fiber, of good quality and stringless. About 7 peas to a pod.

Seed: Large, round, creamy white.



Mammoth Melting Sugar Peas

• **WORLD'S RECORD**
(Susceptible to Wilt)
(Days to Maturity, 62)

Uses: Valuable for early planting and home and market garden.

Vines: 24 inches tall, slender, light green.

Pods: 3½ inches long, medium green, pointed.

Seed: Wrinkled, cream and green, large.

Similar Varieties: Gradus, Thomas Laxton, Dwarf Gradus.

PEPPER

CULTURE: Sow seed ½ inch deep, in hotbeds in March. After danger of frost has passed, transplant into open ground. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants; 1 pound will set an acre.

• **PIMIENTO OR PERFECTION**
(Days to Maturity, 74)

Uses: Leading canning variety. Standard for home and market gardens.

Plant: 30 inches tall, upright, dark green foliage.

Fruit: 3½ inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, smooth tapering, rich green in color, turning to crimson when ripe; thick flesh, mild flavor.



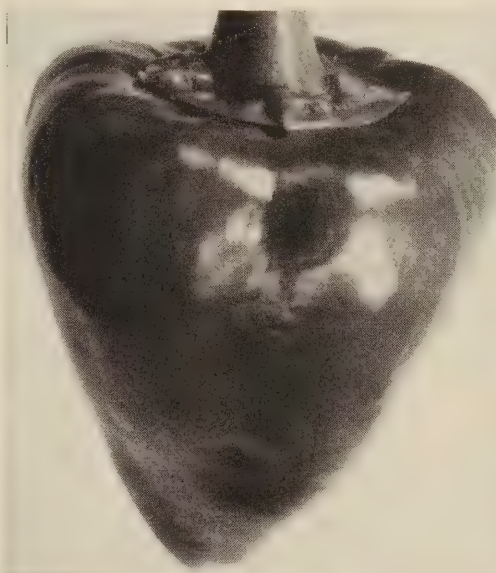
Pepper, Long Red Cayenne (Hot)

• **LONG RED CAYENNE (Hot)**
(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Canning, drying, and pickling.

Plant: 24 to 30 inches tall, erect, upright and vigorous.

Fruit: 4½ to 5 inches in length, ½ inch in diameter at the shoulder, tapered to point, thin, slender and twisted, and very hot, deep green, changing to brilliant red.



Pepper, Pimiento



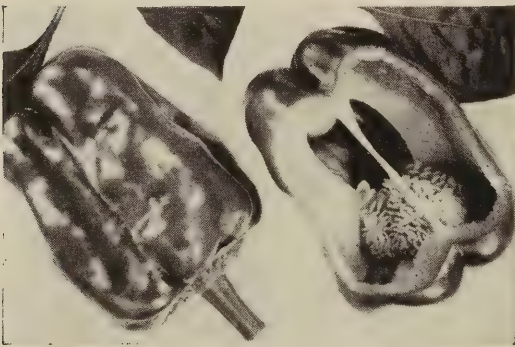
Pepper, California Wonder

• **CALIFORNIA WONDER**
(Days to Maturity, 74)

Uses: Home and market garden and shipping, the most outstanding of the Sweet Peppers.

Plant: 24 to 30 inches in height, upright and vigorous.

Fruit: 4 to 4½ inches long and 3½ inches in diameter, four-lobed; borne upright, smooth, glossy deep green, changing to brilliant crimson upon ripening; thick flesh.



Pepper, Ruby King

• **RUBY KING**
(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Plant: 30 inches tall, vigorous, sturdy and compact.

Fruit: 4½ to 5 inches in diameter, slightly tapered, 3-lobed, deep green in color, turning bright ruby-red at maturity; flesh thick and mild.

PUMPKIN

CULTURE: Plant when ground is warm in hills 8 feet apart each way. One ounce will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre. Thin to 2 or 3 plants per hill.



Pumpkin, Small Sugar

• **SMALL SUGAR**
(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Outstanding pie pumpkin. Also known as New England Pie. Used widely in home and market gardens.

Fruit: Approximately 8 inches deep and 10 inches in diameter, round but flattened at the ends, slightly grooved, hard shell; very dark orange. Weighs about 6 pounds.

Flesh: Thick, fine textured, comparatively dry; orange-yellow.

• **STRIPED CUSHAW**
(Days to Maturity, 115)

Uses: Market gardens. Used as a pie pumpkin and also as stock feed.

Fruit: Approximately 20 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, white, smooth skin with mottled green stripes, curved neck. Weighs about 12 pounds.

Flesh: Yellow, thick, and solid.

• **VIRGINIA MAMMOTH**
(King of the Mammoths; Potiron)
(Days to Maturity, 120)

Uses: Generally recognized as the largest of all pumpkins. It is valuable as stock feed and is used for home-garden purposes.

Fruit: Approximately 20 inches long, 24 inches in diameter, flattened and slightly grooved, yellow skin mottled with orange. Weighs up to 100 pounds, but ordinarily about 60 pounds.

Flesh: Deep yellow, thick, hard and coarse.

RADISH

CULTURE: Sow in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked. One ounce will plant 100 feet; 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

• WHITE ICICLE

(Days to Maturity, 27)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also may be used for forcing.

Shape: 5 to 6 inches long, slender, smooth, tapering at tip.

Color: Snow-white throughout.



Radishes, French Breakfast

• FRENCH BREAKFAST

(Days to Maturity, 24)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also used as a forcing type.

Shape: Oblong, blunt, slender tap-root, smooth, tops small.

Color: Rose-scarlet with white tip; white flesh.

• SCARLET GLOBE

(Days to Maturity, 22)

Uses: This is the most widely used variety for both home and market gardens. It is also very adaptable for forcing under glass.

Shape: Olive shape, smooth, thin tap-root.

Color: Bright scarlet; tender white-flesh.



Radishes, White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip

• WHITE-TIPPED SCARLET TURNIP

(Days to Maturity, 25)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Shape: Almost round, slender tap-root.

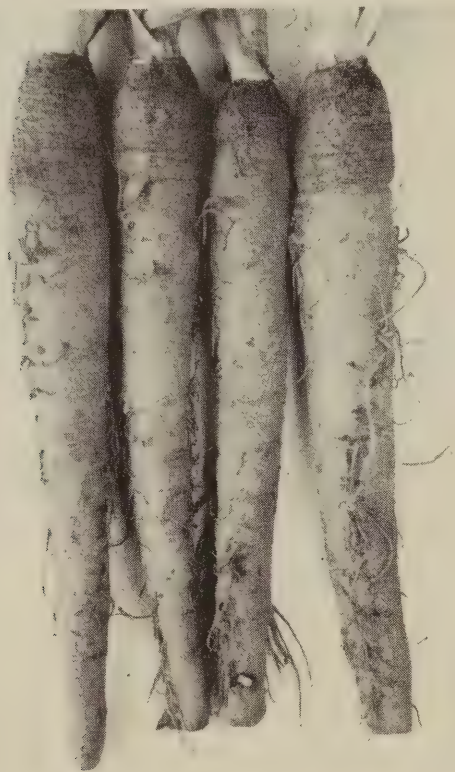
Color: Crimson with a distinct and clear white area about the tip; clear white flesh, brittle.



Radishes, Scarlet Globe

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE: Stir soil to a considerable depth before sowing. Plant early and quite deep. One ounce will sow 75 feet; 8 to 10 pounds per acre.



Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island

- **MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND**
(Days to Maturity, 150-180)

Uses: Home and market gardens; also used by shippers. Good for winter storage. It produces large, uniform, smooth, creamy white roots.

SPINACH

CULTURE: Sow the seed in rich ground free from acid, 1 inch deep in rows 1 foot apart. Quick-growing types may be sown very early in the spring or from August 15 until frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of row; 8 to 10 pounds per acre in drills. (If broadcast, sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.)

- **BLOOMSDALE DARK GREEN**
(Round Seeded)
(Days to Maturity, 41)

Uses: Used widely by canners and shippers because it holds fresher-appearing green color after processing and shipping. Dark green in color and similar to Bloomsdale Reselected. Excellent for freezing.



Spinach, Old Dominion, Blight Resistant

- **BLOOMSDALE LONG STANDING**
(Round Seeded)
(Days to Maturity, 45)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Especially adapted for late spring or summer crop. Excellent for freezing.

Plant: Vigorous grower, compact and erect.

Leaves: Medium large, crumpled, rounded tip, thick, deep glossy green.

- **BLOOMSDALE RESELECTED**
(Round Seeded)
(Days to Maturity, 40)

Uses: Home and market gardens, also shipping and canning. Recommended for both fall and spring planting. Excellent for freezing.

Plant: Vigorous, rapid grower, upright, compact and very hardy.

Leaves: Medium large, crumpled, very thick and glossy green.



Spinach, Bloomsdale Dark Green



Spinach, Virginia Savoy

- **VIRGINIA SAVOY**
(Bloomsdale Blight Resistant)
(Round Seeded)
(Days to Maturity, 35)

Uses: Developed by the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for blight resistance. Valuable for fall planting when blight is severe. It is the fastest-growing curled type and matures a crop in the fall where other varieties fail. Resembles Bloomsdale Savoy, but in spring bolts to seed quickly and must be harvested when first ready. Adapted to freezing.

- **OLD DOMINION, BLIGHT RESISTANT**
(Round Seeded)
(Days to Maturity, 41)

Uses: Introduced by the Virginia Experiment Station; resistant to mosaic and a good shipper. Fairly long-standing period before seeding. Recommended for late fall planting for a spring crop. Adapted to freezing.

Plant: Similar to Bloomsdale, slightly smoother in appearance and a little flatter, spreading growth.

Leaves: Likened to Bloomsdale, slightly less blistered and somewhat more pointed.

SQUASH

CULTURE: Plant as soon as the ground is warm, 8 to 10 seeds in a hill, with hills 4 to 6 feet apart. Later thin out, leaving 3 strongest plants in each hill. One ounce will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Richmond, Virginia



Squash, Golden Summer Crookneck

- **GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK**
(Early Summer Crookneck)
(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Most widely used Summer Squash. Particularly good for home, market gardens and freezing. Bush-type vine; fruit to be used when immature.

Fruit: About 10 inches long and 3 1/2 inches in diameter, small crooked neck with enlarged blossom end where seeds are borne, rich yellow in color and thickly covered with warts. Weighs about 2 pounds.

Flesh: Yellow and thick.

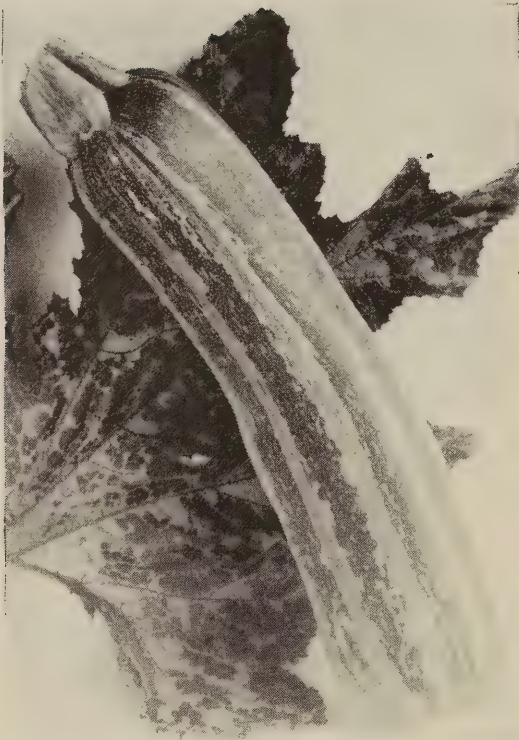


Squash, Benning's Green-Tinted White Bush

- **BENNING'S GREEN-TINTED WHITE BUSH**
(Days to Maturity, 52-65)

Uses: Market gardens. Similar to Early White Bush.

Fruit: The skin turns pale brown when fruit is fully matured.



Squash, Cocozelle

• **COCOZELLE**
(Italian Vegetable Marrow)
(Days to Maturity, 60)

Uses: Home and market gardens.

Fruit: Approximately 16 inches long and 4 inches in diameter, dark green when immature but changes to alternate stripes of dark green and yellow at maturity, cylindrical and straight, with smooth surface. Weighs about 4 pounds at edible stage.

Flesh: Greenish white.



Squash, Early Prolific Straightneck

• **EARLY PROLIFIC STRAIGHTNECK**

(Days to Maturity, 50)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Excellent for shipping. Should be harvested when very young while fruit is 4 to 6 inches long.

Fruit: Clear yellow color, 12 inches long, 3 1/2 inches when mature, smaller toward stem end. Harvest when young.

• **EARLY WHITE BUSH**

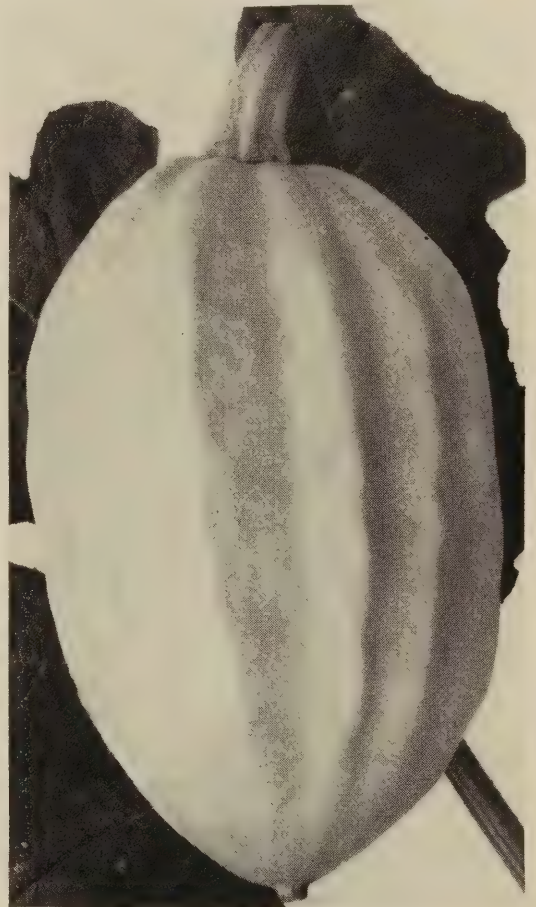
(Patty Pan)

(Days to Maturity, 52)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also used for shipping.

Fruit: 3 inches deep and 8 inches in diameter, round with scalloped edges, flattened. Weighs 2 1/2 pounds.

Flesh: White and thick.



Squash, Table Queen

• **TABLE QUEEN**
(Summer and Winter Squash)
(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: For home and market gardens. Very popular for home use.

Fruit: About the size of a coconut, pointed, deeply ridged.

Flesh: Rich orange, quality good.

• HUBBARD, CHICAGO WARTED

(Days to Maturity, 110)

Uses: The leading Winter Squash. Particularly desirable for market use. Adapted to freezing.

Fruit: 14 inches long and 10 inches in diameter, globular in shape and pointed at both ends, heavily warted and bronze-green at maturity. Weighs about 15 pounds.

Flesh: Orange-yellow, very thick and dry.

SWISS CHARD

CULTURE: Sow in spring as soon as ground can be worked, in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, covering the seed with about 1 inch of soil. Later thin plants to about 4 to 5 inches apart in the row. One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds per acre.



Swiss Chard, Lucullus

• LUCULLUS

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: Widely used for home gardens, also very satisfactory for market use. Excellent for freezing.

Stems: Light green in color, broad and thick; leaves light green, fleshy, crumpled.

TOMATOES

CULTURE: Start early tomato plants indoors, allowing 4 to 6 weeks to produce plants for setting out. Sow in hotbeds or shallow boxes in rows early in the year. Seed should be 4 to 6 inches apart and 1/2 inch deep. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into 3-inch pots or shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Transplant in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, 3 to 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate frequently. An ounce will produce about 3,000 plants, or enough for 1/2 acre.

Richmond, Virginia

• BONNY BEST

(Days to Maturity, 53)

Uses: Market gardens and shipping.

Vines: Medium height and medium green foliage.

Fruit: Scarlet-red, oblate to nearly round, medium sized and smooth.

• BRIMMER

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Home gardens.

Vines: Large, coarse, spreading, broad, medium green foliage.

Fruit: Purplish pink, extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular, with very few seeds.

• JUNE PINK

(Days to Maturity, 68)

Uses: Market gardens and shipping.

Vines: Rather short and spreading.

Fruit: Purplish pink, somewhat flat, medium size, solid.

• VALIANT TOMATO

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Home and market gardens adapted to short season areas and early market.

Vine: Sparse and open, medium height.

Fruit: Large for an early variety, bright scarlet in color and globe shaped.



Tomatoes, Rutgers

• RUTGERS, CERTIFIED (Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 80)

Uses: Market, canning and for juice. Recommended for the uniform deep red color of the flesh.

Vines: Strong, compact, and prolific.

Fruit: Bright deep scarlet, ripens from inside out, globe shaped, firm.

• PONDEROSA

(Days to Maturity, 86)

Uses: Home gardens.

Fruit: Purplish pink, extremely large, flat, very solid, somewhat irregular, with very few seeds.

• STONE

(Days to Maturity, 85)

Uses: Home and market gardens and canning.

Vines: Vigorous, long vines protect fruit well.

Fruit: Scarlet-red, large, flat, smooth, uniform in ripening.



Tomatoes, Pritchard

• **PRITCHARD, CERTIFIED**
(Wilt Resistant)

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Home and market gardens, shipping and canning.

Vines: Medium, vigorous and heavy.

Fruit: Smooth, globular shape, medium scarlet color, thick wall, solid flesh.



Tomatoes, Marglobe

• **MARGLOBE, CERTIFIED**

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: All-purpose variety. Used widely by gardeners, shippers and canners.

Vines: Vigorous, erect, medium green, heavy foliage that shades fruit well.

Fruit: Deep scarlet color, globe shape, smooth thick walls, solid.

• **F₂ HYBRID**

A NEW VARIETY FOR 1953

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Excellent canning variety, also market gardens.

Vines: Strong, medium growth, medium green foliage. Sets fruit in profusion.

Fruit: 5½ to 6 ounces, deep red, solid, smooth, very prolific, long harvest season, less cracking under normal conditions.

• **STOKESDALE**

(Days to Maturity, 70)

Uses: Shipping and market gardens.

Vines: Medium heavy foliage, moderately spreading.

Fruit: Medium large, smooth, almost globe shape, solid flesh, bright scarlet throughout.

TURNIPS

CULTURE: Sow in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Cover seed ½ inch and thin to 4 to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate frequently. For winter crop sow in July and August, in drills or broadcast. One ounce will plant about 150 feet of drill; 1 pound per acre in drills or 2 pounds broadcast. Sow the salad varieties in August or September.



Turnip, Purple-Top White Globe

• **PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE**

(Days to Maturity, 55)

Uses: This is the leading variety, adaptable for every use. Widely planted in home and market gardens, for shipping and storing. Suitable for freezing.

Tops: Medium large, dark green, erect, compact.

Root: 4 to 5 inches in diameter, globe shape, bright purple at top and white below, clean and smooth, with small tap-root. Flesh is white and of very good quality.

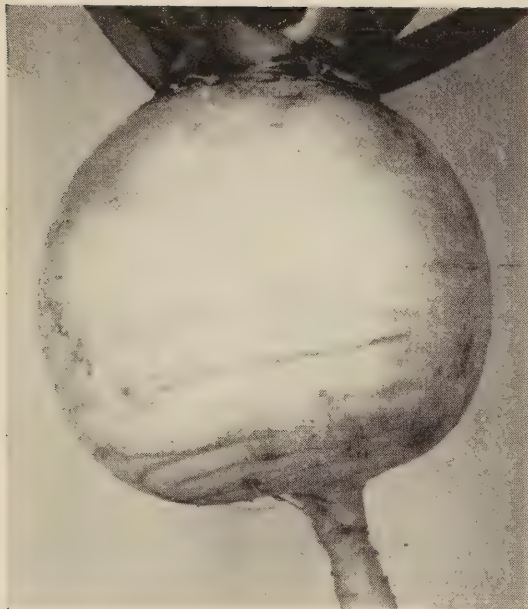
• **NORFOLK WHITE GLOBE**

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Widely used for stock feed but also good for table use when young. A heavy producer.

Tops: Large, broad, coarse leaves. Upright, medium green in color.

Root: 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Globular shape; large tap root, entirely white. Flesh is fine texture.



Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen or Amber Globe

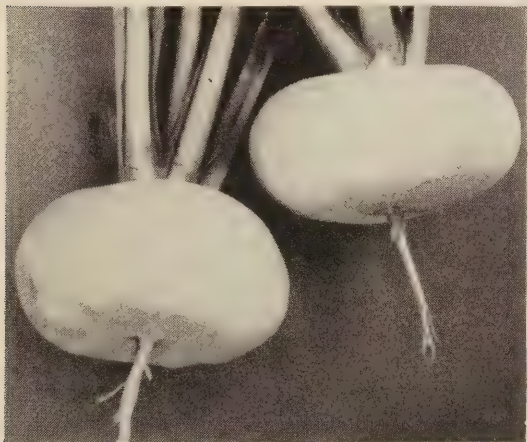
- **YELLOW ABERDEEN OR AMBER GLOBE**

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Usually grown for stock feed, but suitable for table use.

Tops: Large, medium light green, cut leaved.

Root: 5 to 6 inches in diameter, round, smooth skin, yellow except the top portion which is shaded with green. Flesh light yellow.



Turnips, Extra Early Milan

- **EXTRA EARLY MILAN**

(Days to Maturity, 40)

Uses: Very early. Widely used for market gardens.

Tops: Small, erect, strap leaved.

Root: 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, flat, smooth, with a slender tap-root, entirely white. Flesh is fine textured.

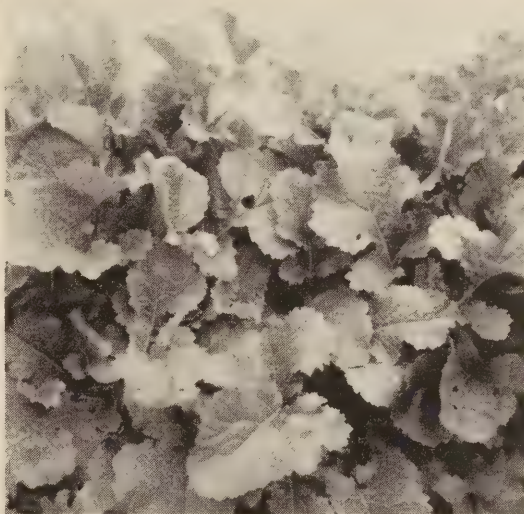
- **EXTRA EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN**

(Days to Maturity, 40)

Uses: One of the earliest varieties. Used widely in home and market gardens.

Tops: Small, upright, strap leaved.

Root: 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, flat and smooth, with small tap-root, upper part purplish red, bottom white. Flesh white.



Turnips, Seven-Top or Winter Greens

- **SEVEN-TOP OR WINTER GREENS**

Uses: Home and market gardens. Considered a standard for greens.

Root: Not edible, as it is very tough.

- **PURPLE-TOP STRAP LEAF**

(Days to Maturity, 45)

Uses: Home and market gardens. For spring and fall planting. Adapted to freezing.

Tops: Medium small, erect, compact and slender strap leaf.

Root: 3 inches or more in diameter, uniform, deep, flat, purplish red above ground and white below, smooth, small tap-root. White, fine-textured flesh.

- **POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE**

(Days to Maturity, 75)

Uses: Very similar to Norfolk White Globe. Adapted for table use when young. Used widely as stock feed.

RUTABAGA

CULTURE: The culture for Rutabaga is the same as for other turnips except that the seed is generally sown later.

- **AMERICAN PURPLE-TOP YELLOW**

(Days to Maturity, 90)

Uses: Home and market gardens. Also used for shipping and storage. Keeps well.

Root: Large, globular, small crown, yellow with purple tops. Tender, fine-textured flesh, light yellow in color.

VEGETABLES BEST ADAPTED FOR HOME FREEZING

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

Topcrop
Contender
Tenderlong
Bountiful
Commodore Improved
Tendergreen
Giant Stringless
Improved Stringless Black Valentine
Refugee
Wade's Bush

WAX POD BUSH BEANS

Brittle Wax

POLE BEANS

Kentucky Wonder

BUSH LIMA BEANS

Peerless
Fordhook 242
Henderson
Green Seeded Henderson or Clark's Bush

POLE LIMA BEANS

King of the Garden

SPINACH

Virginia Savoy
Old Dominion
Bloomsdale Long Standing
Bloomsdale Dark Green
Bloomsdale Reselected

SQUASH

Hubbard, Chicago Watted
Summer Crookneck

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington

RHUBARB

McDonald
Myott's Victoria

STRAWBERRIES

Catskill
Blakemore
Big Joe
Midland
Dorsett
Temple
Premier
Tennessee Beauty

BEETS

Crosby Egyptian

CARROTS

Imperator
Danvers Half-Long
Chantenay Red-Cored

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam
Golden Bantam
Iochief
Country Gentleman Hybrid
Stowell's Evergreen Hybrid
Marcross Hybrid

EGGPLANT

Black Beauty

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus

PEAS

Thomas Laxton
Laxtonian
Laxton's Progress
Tall Telephone
Early Bird
Blue Bantam

TURNIPS

Purple Top White Globe
Purple Top Strap Leaf

TURNIP GREENS

Pomeranian White Globe
Purple Top White Globe

BROCCOLI

Calabrese
Italian Green Sprouting

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Long Island Improved

CAULIFLOWER

Snow Ball
Dry Weather

KALE

Dwarf Blue Curled Scotch
Curled Siberian

Growing Your Own Plants

To get an early start, seeds of such crops as cabbage, peppers, tomatoes, lettuce, eggplant, brussels sprouts and other long-season vegetables can be planted in a coldframe or hot-bed. Sowing the seed six to eight weeks before the plants are to be set out will assure you of early crops. In preparing the soil use a mixture of one-third garden soil, one-third sand, and one-third well-decomposed leaf mold.

Some gardeners prefer to start their seed in flats. If flats are used, a carefully screened mixture of soil should be tamped in evenly with a board or a building brick so that the entire surface is level. For convenience in watering, allow at least a half-inch of space between the surface of the soil and the top of the flat. Use a wooden label or trowel to mark the rows in the flats, allowing at least 2 inches between rows. Scatter the seed evenly in the furrows. Depth of planting depends upon the size of the seed.

After the seed has been evenly spread in the rows, cover it with soil and tamp so that the surface is even. Water with a fine spray, and place the flat in a warm, sunny location. Moist newspaper or wet burlap can be used to cover it until the seed germinates, to help to conserve moisture, but the cover must be removed as soon as the seedlings appear above the soil.

The First Transplanting

The first transplanting must be done shortly after the seedlings have developed their first pair of true leaves. A flat can be used for this purpose, or they can be set out in a coldframe or hot-bed, depending upon the weather and the accommodations of the individual gardener. The same mixture of soil can be used, with the proportion of humus or leaf mold increased. A pointed stick or a wooden plant

label is handy for making holes for the young plants. Space the seedlings at least 2 inches apart each way and firm the soil around each one.

The process known as "hardening off" occurs when young plants are subjected to a lower temperature. Plants raised indoors can be placed on a porch or near an open window on warm days. Those grown in coldframes can be directly exposed to the air during mid-day while the temperature is high, making sure of free air-circulation. Several days of exposure are necessary to condition the plants. During uncertain spring weather, frames may need to be covered with burlap or other protective material during cold spells. The seedling stage is the most critical period for young plants, and they are easily killed by either extreme of temperature.

For an early start most of the vegetables producing vines like the melons, pumpkins, cucumbers and squash must be planted in individual pots so that they can be set in the open without disturbing the roots.

Coldframes and Hot-beds

In a limited way coldframes and hot-beds take the place of a greenhouse in the small home garden. A coldframe is an unheated, bottomless, wooden or concrete frame with a removable glass top made of window sash, used to protect seedling plants from cold weather, and it is also a most convenient place to start late vegetables. A hot-bed is of similar construction but it is filled with steaming fresh stable manure which is covered with several inches of soil to provide a good starting ground for young plants. When the heat of the manure is exhausted, the bed can be used as a coldframe.

If you have a window sash on hand, you can make your own coldframe or hot-bed; the sash can serve as the top and you can

build a frame for it. A frame 6 x 6 feet, requiring two 3 x 6 sashes, is practical for small gardens. Place the frame in a sheltered spot with a southern exposure where it will get full sun. The sash needs a pitch of at least 4 inches in a southerly direction. The building details are simple. The sides and ends, if made of wood, should be an inch thick, and sunk into the ground to a depth of 6 inches. The north side of most frames is usually 12 to 15 inches high, with the south side approximately 4 inches shorter. For most permanent construction use heavier lumber or concrete. Before sowing seed in a coldframe, provide for a mixture of 4 to 6 inches of well-prepared soil composed of one-third leaf mold, one-third garden soil and one-third sand.

To prepare a hot-bed, dig out about 2 feet of soil and fill the trench with 1½ feet of fresh stable manure. It is best to order the manure at least a week before you plan to use it. After it has been piled it should be thoroughly soaked, to cause it to steam. Three or four days later it can be repiled, and in another few days it is ready for use. Tamp the manure firmly before covering it with 4 to 6 inches of well-prepared soil. Use the formula suggested above for preparing soil for a coldframe. The sash can be put on and the frame allowed to stand for several days until the soil temperature has dropped to about 75 or 80 degrees. In extremely cold climates, manure can be piled around the sides in order to retain the inside heat. In recent years electrically heated hot-beds have been offered by seedsmen, and they are worthwhile for those gardeners who care to make the investment.

PLANNING HINTS

The following suggestions are worth considering before you make your plan:

1. Run the rows north and south in order to get the maximum amount of sunlight throughout the garden.

2. If your garden is on a slope, plant the rows across the slope rather than up and down, in order to avoid damaging erosion.
3. Tall crops like corn and pole beans are best planted on the north side, so they will not cast shade on crops nearby.
4. Straight rows make cultivation and maintenance easier and give the garden a trim and orderly appearance.
5. Perennials like rhubarb and asparagus and such fruits as strawberries and berry bushes are best planted at one side of the garden, so as not to interfere with the cultivation of vegetable crops.
6. Vegetables which mature early can be planted together. In this way one part of the vegetable garden can be prepared and planted at a time; this will make it easier to get the remainder of the garden ready.
7. Plan for intercropping, especially if your garden is of limited size. For example, radish seed can be sown between the rows of early cabbage plants.
8. Bear in mind that a succession of crops will make the area more productive. Think of each row in your garden in terms of the length of time it takes to mature a crop, and the possibility of raising succession crops.

Use of Lime

Lime is used mainly to neutralize acidity and is not a fertilizer, although calcium, the important element in lime, is a nutrient.

Most plants are influenced markedly by the reaction-acidity, or alkalinity, of the soil.

Vegetable-crop plants vary greatly in their response to lime. Results of many experiments indicate that most vegetable crops thrive better in a soil that is slightly acid than in a soil that is neutral or alka-

line.

It is not possible to give the optimum soil reaction for any crop under all conditions, because the character of the soil, the humus supply, the moisture supply, and other factors may influence the response

of the crop to soil reaction. Results of many experiments conducted on a large number of soil types indicate that vegetable crops may be classified roughly as to their response to soil reaction. Such a classification or grouping is given below:

Requirements of Vegetable Crops

Crops that should be grown on acid soils (pH 5.0 to 5.5) for the purpose of disease control

Crops that will do well on medium limed soils (pH 5.5 to 6.5) or are tolerant to medium acid soils

Crops that require fairly well limed soils (pH 6.0 to 6.5)

Strongly acid

Sweet Potatoes
Potatoes

Medium acid

Snap Beans
Lima Beans
Broccoli
Carrots
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Collards
Cucumbers
Eggplant
Kale
Mustard
Parsley
Parsnips
Peppers
Squash
Salsify
Strawberries
Sweet Corn
Pumpkins
Tomatoes
Turnips
Radishes
Brussels Sprouts
Watermelon

Slightly acid

Asparagus
Beets
Celery
Muskmelons
Lettuce
Leeks
Onions
Peas
Spinach
Swiss Chard

State Agricultural Experiment Stations and most County Agricultural Agents'

offices are now equipped to conduct soil acidity tests.

Use of Fertilizer

The use of commercial fertilizer such as Southern States Open Formula 10-10-10, 5-10-5, 5-10-10, 8-8-8, or 4-12-8 will help you obtain greater yields from your garden. The amount of plant food contained in any fertilizer is told by the analysis which appears on the package. For example Southern States Open Formula

5-10-5 indicates by the first number that there is 5% nitrogen, the second figure shows 10% phosphoric acid, and the third 5% potash. As a rule, high nitrogen fertilizer is recommended for leafy vegetables such as lettuce, high phosphate for such vine crops as tomatoes, beans and squash, and high potash for root crops such as carrots.

Usually it is advantageous to apply a generous amount of fertilizer just before

planting. It can be scattered broadcast, using about a pound for each 50 square feet. It is important to distribute the fertilizer so that it will not come in contact with young plants. Some gardeners prefer to apply the fertilizer in the row either when planting or shortly after the seedlings have made their appearance above ground. Top and side dressings of a commercial fertilizer are particularly good in stimulating plant growth.

One of the best sources of organic matter for the vegetable garden is stable manure. It is often scarce and has become

rather expensive.

It is not as rich in food value as are the chemical fertilizers, but it is especially valuable as a source of humus for conditioning soils. An area 50 by 50 feet requires about a ton, spread on the ground in late fall if possible. If not, it can be scattered early in the spring. Fresh manure can be used in the fall, but in the spring it should be in a well-rotted condition so as not to damage the young plants. By adding about 50 pounds of super phosphate to each ton of manure, you will greatly increase its nutrient value.

For a Bigger and Better Potato Crop ...

Plant Southern States Certified Maine

"Pick of the Crop" Seed Potatoes

When you use good seed potatoes for planting, you take the most important single step in assuring yourself of a superior and successful potato crop. That's why "Pick of the Crop" Certified Maine Seed Potatoes take much of the risk out of potato planting. They are the very best—none better.

The Best of the Certified

In the State of Maine, thousands of growers produce certified seed. Some of them just "get under the wire" for certification, while others take extra special care of the production of their seed. It is from these farms . . . the very best of the certified growers . . . that Southern States "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes are chosen.

More-Than-Meet U.S. No. 1 Requirements

In addition to meeting the U.S. Grade No. 1 standards, Southern States "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes must meet the Maine Certified requirements . . . and further,

are carefully selected from the best of these. Here are some of the requirements



"Pick of the Crop" Seed Potatoes being harvested in Maine.

that "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes must meet:

Inspection—"Pick of the Crop" potato plants are inspected continuously during the growing season, and the tubers are

inspected during harvest and at time of shipment.

Isolation—Non-certified potatoes cannot be grown within 250 feet of "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes.

Roguing—"Pick of the Crop" fields are



Southern States seedsmen inspecting "Pick of the Crop" potatoes in the field.

rogued. Diseased plants and tubers must be removed.

Spraying—Fields of "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes damaged by early or late blight or tip burn are rejected if identification of disease becomes impossible.

Cultural Conditions—Fields showing poor cultural conditions such as failure to control weeds or presence of plants lacking in vigor.

Sizes—"Pick of the Crop" Potatoes must be at least $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches and no more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter with the usual tolerances for U.S. No. 1 grade which limit it to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches—to make a good seed piece: not too small, not too large.



Gathering a bigger and better crop of "Pick of the Crop" potatoes is assured whether you plant for commercial or home use.

Tagging—All Southern States "Pick of the Crop" Potatoes carry the regular Maine Certification seed tag showing the grower's name and address, the certification and lot numbers, and Southern States' famous Seed Guarantee tag.

Some Agricultural Cooperative Principles

In carrying out the one objective—to help farm families—the following fundamental principles of non-profit cooperatives are recognized and adhered to:

1. Human rights are superior to property rights. The member has one and only one vote, regardless of the number of shares of stock held in the organization.
2. Use of the organization is on a voluntary basis.
3. Returns on invested capital are limited.
4. The operation is conducted on a non-profit basis. Net savings or margins are returned to users in proportion to their patronage.
5. Members and non-members are treated alike.
6. Full and complete information is made available to members and to the public.

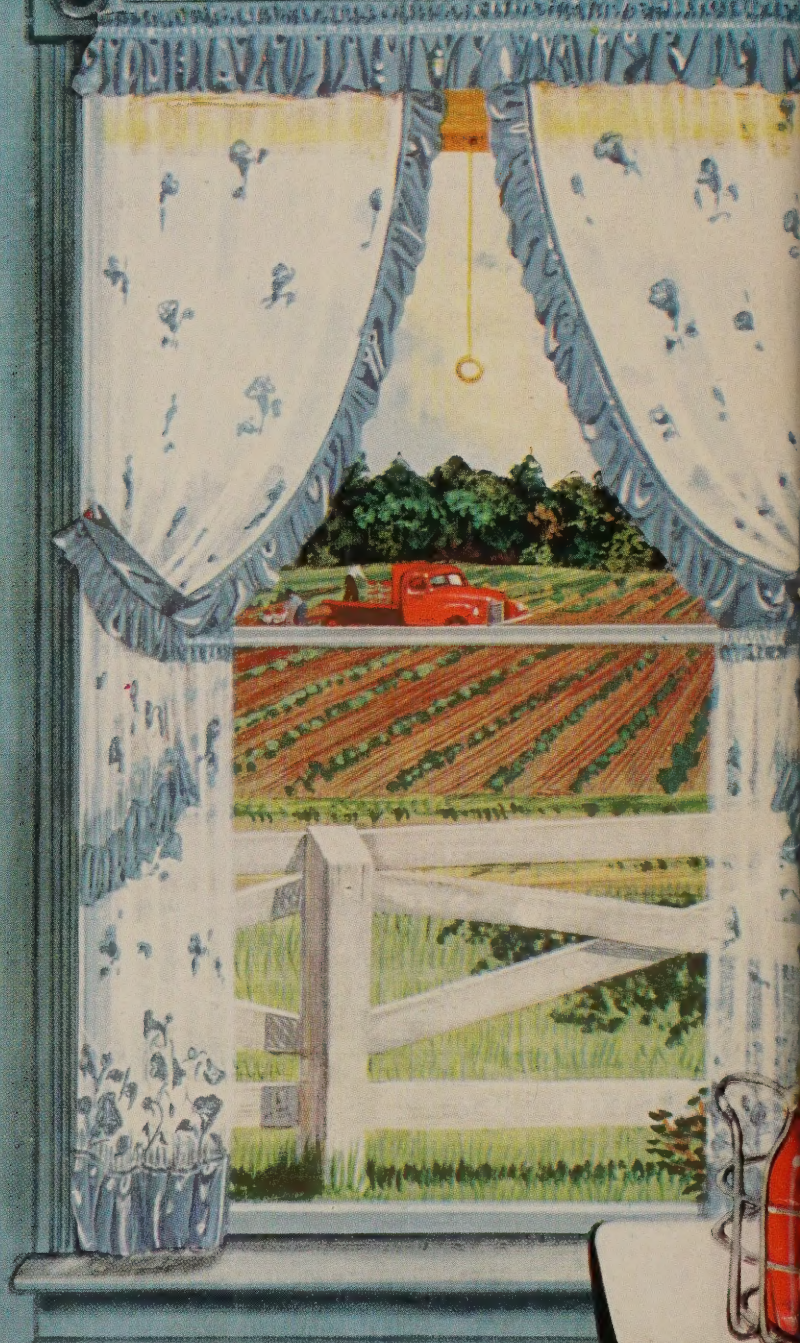
Agricultural cooperatives are usually incorporated under different laws than those that govern other businesses. Southern States Cooperative is incorporated under the Cooperative Marketing Act of the State of Virginia. The law contains provisions for the protection of members and the general public and the required adherence to cooperative principles and non-profit operations. The basic requirements of the Federal and state cooperative statutes are set forth below:

1. A true farmer-cooperative must operate on a non-profit basis. No profits can be realized by the cooperative corporation as such. Any net margins over operating expenses, after

reasonable and necessary reserves, belong to and must be returned to those who use the institution and in proportion to the use made of the organization by each person. These returns are called patronage refunds.

2. A true farmer-cooperative may have as members only producers of agricultural products.
3. A true farmer-cooperative must do at least 50% of its total business with members.
4. A true farmer-cooperative must conduct at least 85% of its total business with agricultural producers—actual farmers.
5. A true farmer-cooperative can pay only limited interest on capital. In the State of Virginia dividends on capital are limited by law to 6%, by Federal law to 8%. This means that Southern States cannot pay any stockholder more than 6% per annum for the use of his money, while in proprietary (private) business a person may receive unlimited dividends on his stock investment.
6. In a true farmer-cooperative the member has but one vote. Stock does not vote. In proprietary (private) business a person has as many votes as the number of shares he owns. This cooperative provision for "one-man, one-vote" control makes for real democracy.

Organizations that can conform to these basic principles, along with other legal requirements, are true farmer-cooperatives and are exempt from Federal income taxes for the simple reason that the cooperative can have no income for its own account.



Andorfer